Three Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,728. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ST. LOUIS'S SUPERB SPEED

Triumphant Trial of the American Liner in the English Channel.

TEN-YEAR MAIL CONTRACT EARNED

Stars and Stripes Made to Distance Every Other Flag Ever Raced —Incidents of the Vessel's Achievement.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 20.—The American Line's new steamer St. Louis had an official trial to-day, and maintained a speed of 22 3-10 knots per hour for over four hours, carrying the Stars and Stripes faster than any flag had ever been carried through the English Channel.

The course was from Portland Bill to Start Point, a distance of fifty-two knots. The St. Louis made a flying start, due west, with the tide. The time consumed was 2 hours 12 minutes 5 seconds, showing a speed of 23.6 knots.

The return trip was made in 2 hours 28 minutes 37 seconds, a speed of 21 knots. The sea was smooth.

The St. Louis left Southampton at 8:30 A. M. On board the vessel were Capt. Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Richard T. Mulligan of the United States Navy, who were designated by Secretary Herbert to conduct the speed trial of the St. Louis; Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy; Frank L. Fernald, United States Naval Constructor; W. S. Kinkead, United States Consul at Southampton; Clement C. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, and Mr. James Wright, also an official of that company.

The trip was begun in misty weather. The St. Louis took 450 tons of ordinary coal of the same quality that is used on regular voyages. Her draught was twenty-three feet forward and twenty-four feet aft. The quantity of coal usually carried on a voyage is 2,500 tons, and the draught of the vessel is then a foot deeper than it was to-day.

By the time the vessel reached the Needles the weather was clearer and there was no wind. Outside of the Needles the St. Louis turned twice in circles to adjust her compasses. The time consumed for each turn was fifteen minutes. The range of the two lights at Portland Bill was passed at 11:38:06.

The screw was making ninety-five revolutions per minute, with a half-inch water pressure—practically a natural draft. The ship was perfectly steady; there was not the slightest vibration in any part. The weather had now cleared and the sun shone brightly during the remainder of the trip.

The St. Louis passed a line bearing on Start Point, which had been determined by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, and which was fifty-two miles from the starting point, at 1:50:11. The steamer then made a long turn, still going at full speed, and passed the same line on her return at 2:09:38. A hundred or more fishing smacks, steamers, and ships of various descriptions were lying near.

A torpedo catcher, which is supposed to have a 26-knot record, was easily passed. The weather was superb. The St. Louis finished at 4:38:15. The run to the Needles was made at increased speed.

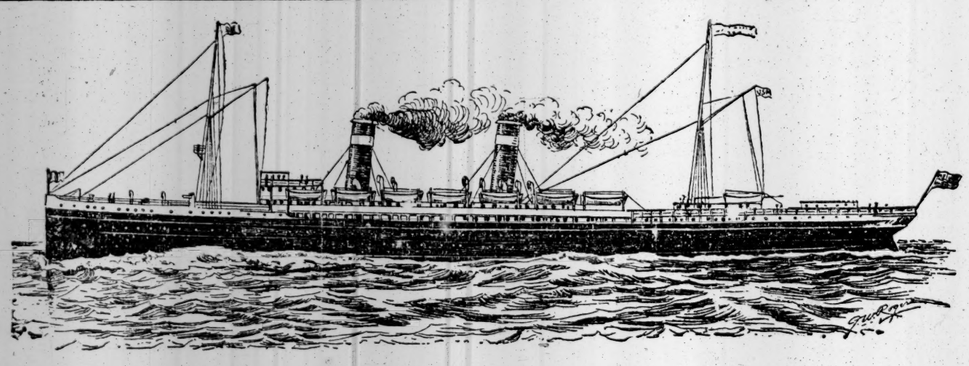
Capt. Bradford expressed his pleasure at the performance of the St. Louis, and sent a favorable report of the vessel to Secretary Herbert.

Mr. Griscom said that he was glad that the first great American ship had made the finest measured record. It was an engine test that did credit to the firemen, all of whom were shipped in New-York for the first trip of the steamer. Mr. Griscom added that he was confident that the St. Louis would break the ocean record next year, when the vessel would be provided with larger smokestacks.

The machinery was in perfect order and not heated after a run of seven hours at full power, and he thought that the showing made by her compared well with the maiden record of the Paris on the Clyde. The fact that the St. Louis had previously attained a speed of only 19.8 knots was explained when she went into the dock at Southampton on Sunday. It was then found that her hull was covered with grass a foot long.

The St. Louis, by her performance to-day, wins a mail-carrying contract for ten years, at the rate of $4 per mile for a weekly service between New-York and Southampton. This contract will take effect Oct. 12. The St. Louis returned to Southampton at 8:30 P. M.

The naval officials have not finished their calculations, but they are inclined to the opinion that to-day's course exceeded fifty-two miles, and they expect that the St. Louis will show a record of 22.5 knots an hour.



AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS.
Carried the Stars and Stripes Through the Channel with Unrivaled Speed.

SIXTY-TWO YEARS OLD

How ex-President Harrison Employed His Birthday.

OLD FORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—This was ex-President Harrison's sixty-second birthday, and it was spent in a very unconventional way. He fished during a good portion of the day, and this evening floated for deer in First Lake, with his secretary and his guide, Sperry. They had not succeeded in getting a shot up to a late hour.

The General received the congratulations of his family at dinner this evening. He was in a very pleasant frame of mind all day partly owing to the fact that his fishing trip was a success. Owing to his having mapped out a programme to-day, the ex-President was prevented from receiving the guests of the Forge House, who wanted to call and extend their congratulations in person. Besides, he said, he had no accommodations for entertaining a large party of people. The General will have as his guest to-morrow his old friend, the Rev. M. L. Haynes of Indianapolis.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS APPROVED

Alfaro Advancing to Ambato and Plazas's Arrival at Quito Momentarily Expected—Quiet in Colombia.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Aug. 20.—Gen Alfaro's action in liberating the prisoners taken in battle before his entry in Riobamba has caused agreeable surprise and a favorable impression.

Gen. Sarasti's defeated army is broken into bands of marauders, who are running through the country, committing outrages wherever they appear. Sarasti himself is supposed to be on the way to Quito, accompanied by some troops.

Gen. Eloy Alfaro is preparing an advance of his army to Ambato, where serious resistance is not to be expected.

Gen. Leonidas Plazas has been appointed Chief of Division in the army commanded by Gen. Vernaza, who is approaching Quito. The appointment has been approved by the Council of Ministers in special session. Gen. Plazas's safe arrival at Quito is momentarily expected.

Gen. Ramon Ulloa has arrived at Boyaca. He reports that quiet reigns there, at Tumaco, and other frontier towns, and that there need be no fear of an Ecuadorian entanglement.

SIX DROWNED IN BUFFALO HARBOR

A Yacht Capsizes with a Load of Pleasure Seekers—Seven Passengers Rescued from the Water.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—The small steam yacht Rung Brothers, owned by the Burley Brothers of this city, with thirteen passengers and a crew of three, foundered early this evening between the inner Government lighthouse and the Reading coal trestle, and six of the passengers were drowned.

Those drowned are:
BAUMAN, JACOB.
BUGMAN, FRANK.
CANNON, FRANK.
FISHER, CHARLES.
SHINGLER, HENRY.
STAFFORD, ALBERT.

All of the occupants of the boat were employes of the New-York Central Stock Yards, at East Buffalo, and had formed part of a picnic party that went down the Niagara River this morning for a day's outing.

After passing part of the day at the island resorts, the yacht was headed up the river for home. Four passengers were landed at the foot of Ferry Street, and the Captain made his course for the foot of Genesee Street, the point of starting. In doing so, he was compelled to cross the lower end of Lake Erie, in a spot not protected by the breakwater. A high wind had been blowing all day, and there was a big sea on. Caught in the trough of the waves when near the Reading coal trestle, off the foot of Georgia Street, the yacht careened to one side, filled rapidly, and went down almost instantly.

Some of the party could swim, and they were picked up by one of the harbor tugs that was passing.

REMOVAL OF THE LIBERTY BELL

Protests from the W. C. T. U. and the American Humane Society.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The opposition to the removal of the Liberty Bell from this city to Atlanta, Ga., for exhibition at the Cotton States Exposition, was revived to-day. Mayor Warwick received a communication from Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of Bryn Mawr, Penn., who is Superintendent of the Department of Mercy of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Association, and also a Vice President of the American Humane Association, protesting on behalf of these organizations against the removal of the relic because of the projected sham bull fights at the exposition. Mrs. Lovell asks the Mayor, in view of this fact, to withhold his sanction of the bell's removal. The city's executive has not replied to the protest, but, inasmuch as he has taken a decided stand in favor of the transfer of the relic, it is believed that his answer to Mrs. Lovell will be of an adverse character.

Argument was heard before President Judge Thayer of the Common Pleas Court to-day in the application of citizens for an injunction to prevent the city officials of Philadelphia from taking the bell to the exposition. The answer of the city was a general denial of the allegations of the complainants, and concluded with a motion to dismiss the bill. The greater part of the argument related to the power of the City Councils to make an appropriation for the transfer. No decision was rendered.

Brooklyn Man Murdered in Missouri.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Fred Clark was murdered at Slater, Mo., last Tuesday. His body was found in the outskirts of the town, with a bullet hole through the heart. The Coroner found a letter, signed by a woman living here, and in that way Clark was identified. He was the stepson of the late Gen. Edward Jardine, who was badly injured during the draft riots in New-York City in 1863, and who served with distinction all through the civil war. Young Clark left here Aug. 10, for Chicago. From there he was to visit his brother, who owns a cattle ranch in Missouri. When he left here he had $300 in his possession. The boy's mother, who lives in Brooklyn, has telegraphed to the Missouri Coroner to forward her son's body to Brooklyn.

Working for an International Park.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—Senator Harvey J. Donaldson, Chairman of the Senate Committee of the State of New-York on Fish and Game; J. S. Van Cleef, counsel for the committee; E. J. Thompson, Ford Trotten, and H. H. Van Cleef, clerk of the committee, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and had a conference with the head officers of the Marine Department in regard to obtaining equal fishing privileges with Canadians in the Thousand Islands group, between Kingston and Prescott. The subject of converting a number of these islands into a park was also discussed. Last night the delegation was entertained by William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine.

Partial Defeat for Edison.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Vice Chancellor Emery, in Chancery, to-day listened to an argument in an application for a preliminary injunction restraining Thomas A. Edison from sending abroad any kinetiphones. The application was granted. If the prospective suits of the United Companies are successful, the injunction will be made permanent.

GOLD RESERVE INTACT

A Deposit of $2,000,000 More by the Bond Syndicate.

COMMERCIAL BILLS BECOMING PLENTY

With the Movement of the Crops Gold Exports Will Probably Soon Stop—Large Shipments This Week.

But for the action of the Morgan-Belmont syndicate in depositing $2,000,000 of gold with the Sub-Treasury yesterday the Treasury gold reserve would have been below $100,000,000 to-day.

Before the syndicate's deposit orders had been received at the Sub-Treasury for $2,850,000 of gold for shipment on to-day's European steamships. The withdrawal of this $2,850,000 reduced the reserve to $99,550,000, and the syndicate's deposit of $2,000,000 restored the reserve to $101,550,000. Since the syndicate completed its contract with the Government to take the new 4 per cent. bonds, yesterday was the first day that the gold reserve fell below the hundred-million-dollar point.

Three firms will send gold abroad to-day. Hoskier, Wood & Co. will ship $1,750,000, W. H. Crossman & Brother will send $1,000,000, and Nesslage & Fuller will send $100,000. The shipment by the first-named firm is largely for the purpose of paying for new United States 4 per cent. bonds returned to this country. Crossman & Brother will send gold to Europe to cover bills and cables sold by the firm.

There may be a few more shipments of gold to Europe this week, but a strong impression prevails among the financiers of Wall Street that commercial conditions will speedily cause gold exports to cease—for the present season at least. The grain and cotton crops will soon be moving, and the volume of American exports will therefore be materially increased. With the influx of commercial bills, the demand for foreign exchange will be readily satisfied, sterling rates will decrease, and there will be no strong temptation to home brokers to ship gold abroad.

The President of one of the strong National banks in Wall Street said yesterday that the indications were that from now on the demand from the West and from the South for money and for accommodations to help get the crops to market will steadily increase. With plenty of good commercial paper afloat in this market, the financial situation will be easy, and will quickly lead to the restoration of the balance of foreign trade in this country's favor. The recent outward movement of gold, he said, was simply a natural result of trade conditions. It was not dangerous, and could not last. The United States is importing foreign products all the time. Of late this country has had nothing to export in return, and therefore found it necessary to send gold. With the beginning of the grain and cotton shipments, the foreign demand for American gold will naturally cease.

The deposit of $2,000,000 of gold with the Sub-Treasury yesterday by representatives of the bond syndicate is regarded as indicative of the syndicate's intention to keep the Treasury gold reserve up to the $100,000,000 mark. The proceeds of the sale of the entire issue of the new 4 per cent. bonds to the syndicate raised the gold reserve to about $107,000,000. It has, therefore, been reduced thus far less than $6,000,000.

The formal deposit of the $2,000,000 was made a little before 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon by John Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Col. Bacon of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The announcement was made that J. Pierpont Morgan will return to this city to-day after a yachting cruise of something more than two weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—When a telegram from Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan announced about 3 o'clock this afternoon that $2,850,000 of gold had been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury at New-York, there was much speculation among Treasury officials as to whether the bond syndicate would permit the gold reserve to fall below $100,000,000. A welcome dispatch was received about 3:45 o'clock from Mr. Jordan stating that a two-million-dollar deposit of gold coin had been made by the syndicate, and that the gold reserve was still intact.

This is the third time that the syndicate has come to the rescue of the gold reserve within the last few weeks. In all it has deposited, in excess of its bond stipulation, $7,000,000 in gold coin, or nearly fourteen tons of the yellow metal.

The Treasury has lost in gold coin taken for export $13,185,000 since July 13, when the gold export movement began.

The Squadron Going to Boston.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—In response to a request from the Boston authorities, Acting Secretary McAdoo has instructed Rear Admiral Bunce to take the North Atlantic squadron to that place during the coming conclave of the Knights Templars. The Admiral is directed to use his discretion as to what day he shall make his appearance in Boston Harbor. The trip will not interfere with the cruise of the squadron, which is now at Bar Harbor under orders to cruise along the coast as far south as Hampton Roads.

Troops Will Arrest Lynchers.

ELLENSBURG, Washington, Aug. 20.—Gov. McGraw has ordered out the State troops to support the Sheriff of Kittitas County in arresting accused persons for the lynching of the Vinsons a week ago. Among the lynchers are many prominent citizens. The troops have assembled in their armories prepared for action. Michael Lender, ex-Treasurer, has already been arrested. He was to have been married to-night, and was permitted to do so, under guard, however.

Gov. Altgeld Sails for Newport.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Gov. John P. Altgeld of Illinois, and wife, who have been guests at the Manhanset House, have sailed in their yacht Mabel for Newport, R. I.

BOLIVIA'S LAST DAY OF HESITANCY

Peru's Minister May Return and Diplomatic Relations May Cease, but There Is No Fear of a War.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 20.—The term allowed to the Bolivian Government for its reception of the Peruvian Minister, La Paz, or for the latter's return expires to-day.

The result is awaited anxiously. A cessation of diplomatic relations between Peru and Bolivia is possible and expected, but there is no fear that it may entail a war.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER EXPLODED

Two Men Who Were Filling It at the New-York Catholic Protectory Were Killed.

Peter Howe, forty-seven years old, an engineer, and John Dermody, forty-three years old, a fireman, both employed in the female department of the New-York Catholic Protectory, at Van Nest, were fatally injured by the explosion of a patent fire extinguisher, which they were filling, yesterday afternoon.

Seventy new extinguishers had been recently purchased, and the injured men were at work filling them and placing them in their respective places. The machines are made of brass and iron. They are cylindrical in form and hold about three gallons of water and acid. The latter is contained in a glass receptacle, which is placed in the metal cylinder by removing the cover.

The men were at work in the engine room of the female department, and had already filled and placed fifty of the machines. Howe, who was superintending the work, had placed the vessel of acid in the cylinder and poured the necessary quantity of water in it. He and Dermody had just got the cover, which screws on, in place, and had given it one or two turns, when it suddenly exploded with a terrific noise, hurling the men several yards in opposite directions.

The noise of the explosion was heard in every part of the large building, and almost created a panic. The children, thinking that the houses were about to tumble in on them, huddled together, too frightened to make an attempt to escape, until one of the large boys rushed in from the playground, crying that the buildings were on fire. The occasion was an excellent test of the discipline of the institution, and perfect order was maintained.

When those nearest to the explosion rushed into the engine room the men were found lying on the floor unconscious and bleeding from horrible wounds in their heads. Between them lay the metal cylinder, bent out of shape, and fragments of the cover were scattered about the room. Several pieces had imbedded themselves in the walls. The acid from the machine was spattered about the room, and caused a noxious gas to fill the place.

Drs. Drugan and Ellis of Van Nest were called in, and they had the injured men removed to the dormitory, where everything possible was done for them. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent to Fordham Hospital, and Drs. Scott and Shiel responded. They pronounced the men's injuries fatal, and, after dressing their wounds temporarily, took them to the hospital, where a closer examination showed Howe to have sustained a fracture of the right side of the skull, extending from the ear to the base of the skull. Dermody's left eye was taken out by a fragment of the cover, and his skull was fractured on the left side. Both men had several lacerated wounds and bruises.

Howe died of his injuries at 9 o'clock last night, without recovering consciousness. Dermody was said to be dying at a late hour. Brother Leonine of the Protectory called at the hospital last evening to see the men. When asked what had caused the explosion, he said the real cause had not been determined, but that the machine is thought to have been defective.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A WHOLE HAND?

A Novel Point Raised in a Rochester Insurance Case.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Notice of appeal from the General Term to the Court of Appeals has been filed by the defendants in the case of Harry Sneck against the Travelers' Insurance Company. This case involves an interesting question that has no precedent in this State, and has had a curious history in the courts.

The plaintiff was an employe of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway, and, in 1893, the four fingers and a portion of the thumb and part of the palm of his right hand were clipped off while working in their shops. The plaintiff was insured in an accident policy for $2,000, which provided that, in case of "loss by severance of one entire hand or foot," the insured would be entitled to receive one-third of the principal sum, or $666.66. The insurance company was asked to pay, but refused on the ground that the accident did not come under the meaning of the expression "the loss of an entire hand," and claiming that this meant "the loss of a hand at or above the wrist joint."

The case was first tried in the January circuit of last year, the jury finding for the plaintiff, but evidently made a mistake in the verdict by awarding him one-third of $1,000, instead of one-third of $2,000. It was appealed to the Circuit Court, which reversed the decision, and the case was sent back for a new trial, with the instruction that the injury to the plaintiff's hand did not constitute the loss of an entire hand within the meaning of the insurance clause. The case is now on appeal from this decision. The costs now amount to nearly as much as the sum claimed as damage.

FARMER DUNN EXONERATED

He Denies the Authenticity of Forecasts Attributed to Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—This morning's mail brought from local forecast official E. B. Dunn, on duty at New-York, an emphatic denial of the statements attributed to him by various papers, in which he was quoted as saying, "after consultation with Chief of the Bureau Willis Moore," that we were to have two months of hot, scorching weather. In his letter to Chief Moore, Mr. Dunn says:

"I desire to state most emphatically that no such forecast has ever been issued from this office, and nothing more than the regular daily forecast is ever given out. This is not the first time such statements have appeared in the press, and I think that if the originator can be traced, he should be properly punished."

Prof. Moore has replied to Mr. Dunn that his explanation is satisfactory.

Dr. Eisenbrey Shoots Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Dr. J. Lehman Eisenbrey, aged fifty-two years, a well-known dentist of this city, who had been an invalid for two years, committed suicide this morning at his home in Chestnut Hill, a suburb, by shooting himself through the heart. A knowledge that he could not be cured of nervous prostration and other ailments is believed to have led the doctor to commit the deed. Dr. Eisenbrey had been practicing in Philadelphia for thirty years, and, until his health failed, he was a clinical instructor at the Philadelphia Dental College.

Pipe Repairer Dies in a Trench.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—John Cox, twenty-three years old, of 256 Mercer Street, a gasfitter employed by the Jersey City Gas Company, was sent to-night to repair a pipe at 123 Magnolia Avenue. While in the trench that he opened he was overcome by gas and was dead when taken out.

President Cleveland's Vacation.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 20.—The President did not venture to the fishing grounds to-day, on account of a heavy wind. This noon Dr. Bryant arrived from New-York, and was met at the station by the Cleveland carriage. This evening Mr. Cleveland, Dr. Bryant, and Mrs. Perrine drove to the village for the mail.

A BANKER'S DOUBLE CRIME

W. J. Winberg Seriously Wounds His Wife and Kills Himself.

A TRAGEDY IN EAST NEW-YORK

The Husband Goaded to Fury by Tales Told by a Servant of Alleged Misconduct by His Wife.

William J. Winberg, a prominent East New-York banker, a member of the banking firm of Edward F. Linton & Co. of Brooklyn and a member of the Union League Club of that city, shot his wife, Susan, through the right side last evening at their home in Drew Avenue, just over the Kings County line, in Queens County.

He then committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple.

Mr. Winberg was thirty-six years old. He lived with his wife and three children, the eldest of whom is nine years old, in a pretty Queen Anne cottage.

Mrs. Winberg discharged a servant yesterday morning, and in the afternoon the woman called at Mr. Winberg's place of business, at 2,787 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and told him stories reflecting upon his wife's character. He evidently believed them, for he did not go home to supper. He remained away from the house until a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

Miss Annie Gibbs, a friend of Mrs. Winberg, had retired, and Ettie Feeley, a nurse, had put the children to bed and was working in the kitchen, when Mr. Winberg arrived at his home. Mrs. Winberg was in the dining room.

Mr. Winberg seemed to have been drinking. He began to upbraid his wife for the misconduct of which the discharged servant had accused her, and Mrs. Winberg indignantly denied the woman's statements.

The dispute became warm, and they went into the parlor. Five minutes later Mr. Winberg suddenly shot his wife in the right breast. The bullet penetrated her lung and passed through her body.

Mr. Winberg then sent a bullet into his right temple, and fell to the floor, where he died a minute later.

Ettie Feeley ran to the parlor and found the door blocked by Mr. Winberg's body, which she succeeded in pushing out of the way.

Mrs. Winberg was screaming and running about the room bleeding from her wound.

"He shot me," she cried, pointing to her dead husband.

Ettie placed Mrs. Winberg on a lounge, and then ran to the Truants' Home. From there calls were sent for the police and for an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Winberg was taken to the hospital, where she is thought to be dying.

As the scene of the shooting is in Queens County, the police of the Seventeenth Precinct of Brooklyn notified Deputy Sheriff Shreyer to take charge of Mr. Winberg's body.

Mr. Winberg's partner, Edward F. Linton, is in Massachusetts. Besides his banking business, Winberg had large real estate interest in East New-York, and was considered one of the wealthiest men in that part of the city.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE POLICE FORCE

A Number to be Made To-day—Transfers from the Tenement House Squad.

The Police Commissioners had before them Monday and yesterday fifty of the men whose names are on the eligible list for appointment on the police force. They looked over the men, and questioned them as to their past life. A number of additional appointments will be made to-day.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday transferred Sergt. William Cruise of the tenement house squad of the Health Department to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, and Roundsman John M. Milmore from the same squad to the Oak Street Station. Acting Roundsman Francis B. Fabri is in charge of the tenement house squad.

Commissioner Grant has had tests made of several samples of police uniform cloth from mills all over the country. The cloth decided on by him yesterday to be the best is offered at a price that will save about $3 on each uniform, or about $20,000 a year to the members of the force.

A Church Treasurer's Accounts Short.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—George W. Terry, for many years Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Chuch of the Annunciation, has been committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail, charged with embezzling the funds of the church. He has been under suspicion since January last, when three small sums, amounting to $31, were discovered to have been appropriated by him. Since that time an examination of the books has revealed a shortage aggregating over $1,700, and the Vestrymen are not sure that the full amount of Terry's embezzlement has been discovered.

To Consider the Water Bid.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Street and Water Commissioners to-day authorized the Board of Finance to employ an expert to guide them in their action in regard to the water contract recently awarded by the first-named board to the Jersey City Water Company for $7,950,000, the Rockaway and Hudson County Company having offered to supply the city with water for $5,043,000.

The Board of Finance notified the Street and Water Commissioners that they would not concur in the award, unless thoroughly satisfied that the higher bid was the most advantageous to the city.

TRAIN ROBBERY IN MICHIGAN

A Flagman Shot, the Express Safe Dynamited, and the Passengers Intimidated—Little Plunder Secured.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 20.—The Chicago and West Michigan passenger train which left Chicago at 5 o'clock to-night was stopped by four robbers one and a half miles south of New-Richmond, at 9:40 this evening.

When the train reached a curve at New-Richmond it slowed up as usual, and as it did so a signal was swung for the train to stop. Engineer George Zibbel reversed the lever, applied airbrakes, and brought the train to a standstill. A moment later he and Fireman Michael Driscoll were covered with revolvers by two men, and two other robbers proceeded to the express car.

Expressman Bernard Van Otten was ordered to open the door. This he refused to do and the robbers began firing at the train, breaking all the windows in the express car. Finding Van Otten not easily scared, one of the robbers forced the door. The robbers went in, and while one cowed the expressman the other put dynamite to the safe, blowing the door off. They got nothing, as it was an empty safe being taken from Chicago to the company's offices in this city.

The robbers then proceeded to the passenger car, firing as they went. Entering the car they intimidated Conductor E. E. Rice, taking his watch and $7 in cash.

While this was going on, the other two robbers robbed Engineer Zibbel of his watch, and also took one from Fireman Michael Driscoll.

The four men then jumped from the train, and, as they did so, they saw Flagman Timothy Murphy signaling, and shot him in the groin, inflicting a serious wound. After firing more shots at the train the robbers disappeared in the woods.

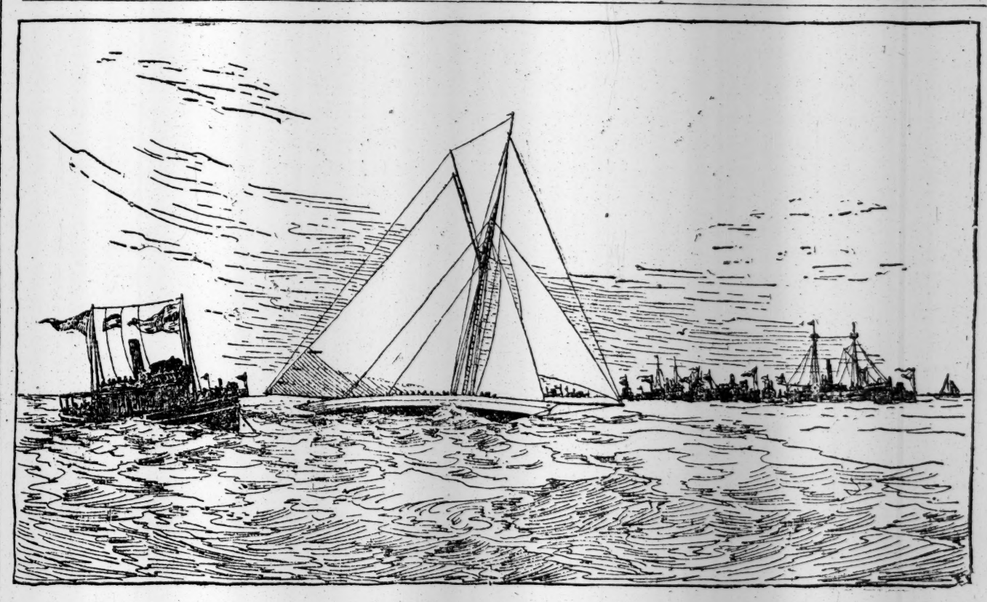
After the train was started, it ran into an obstruction a short distance from the scene of the robbery. The robbers had piled the track with old ties, and some time was spent clearing the track.

The train was held twenty minutes, and arrived in this city at 11:10 o'clock. The wounded flagman was taken to the hospital. None of the passengers was molested or injured by flying bullets, but all were greatly frightened.

The Chicago and West Michigan officials at once dispatched a posse after the robbers. The gang is evidently the one which assaulted a woman at Otsego Sunday, and has been operating in Kalamazoo and Allegan Counties for the last three weeks, robbing farmers and travelers on the highway.

Escaped from Erie County Prison.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Abram T. Hill, convicted a month ago of bigamy and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, escaped from the Erie County Penitentiary this evening. Hill was formerly a carpenter at the Iroquois Hotel, and while there married one of the young women chambermaids. Soon after he went to Pittsburg, and while he was away wife No. 2 met wife No. 1 at the hotel, and both agreed to prosecute the man. The result was his conviction and commitment to the penitentiary.



THE START OF THE RACE.
Vigilant Leading the Defender Across the Line.

DEFENDER QUITS THE RACE

Would Not Sail the Second Round in the Trial Contests.

RIGGING SLACKED, SAYS MR. ISELIN

Led the Vigilant by 5 Minutes in Twenty Miles Before Giving Up.

GAINED ON THE WINDWARD BEAT

Defender Men Wanted a Blow, but Their Boat Did Not Fulfill Expectations.

OFFICIAL TIME.

	Start. H.M.S.	First Turn. H.M.S.	Second Turn. H.M.S.
Vigilant	11:45:56	1:14:54	2:08:33
Defender	11:46:53	1:09:18	2:04:29

ELAPSED TIME.

	H.M.S.
Vigilant	2:22:30
Defender	2:17:36

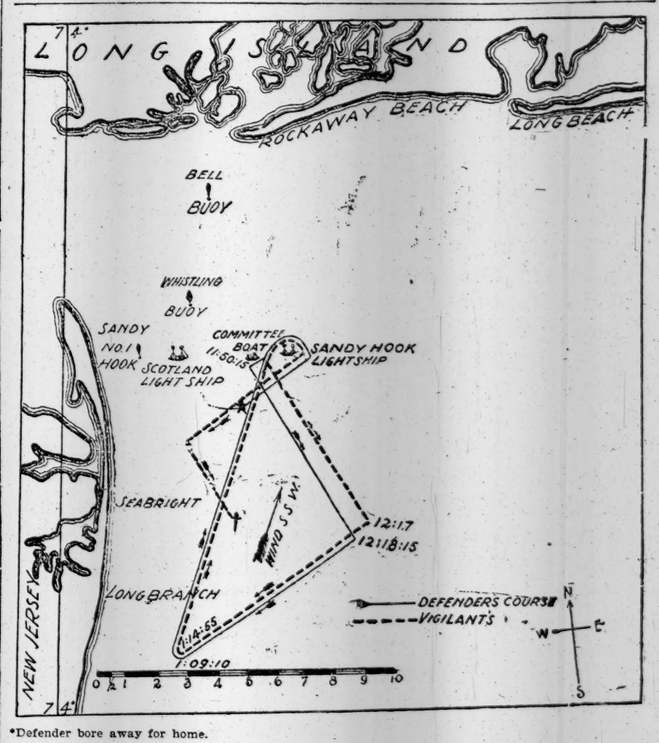
	First Leg. H.M.S.	Second Leg. M. S.
Vigilant	1:28:58	53:33
Defender	1:22:25	55:11

The Defender beat the Vigilant 6 minutes and 33 seconds to windward, and the Vigilant beat the Defender 1 minute and 33 seconds running. Over the first half of the course the Defender beat the Vigilant 5 minutes.

The Vigilant beat the Defender yesterday because the latter was not quite so well prepared as the former to meet that capricious child of nature, the weather outside of Sandy Hook. The contest was the first of the trial races to decide what seems to be already a settled matter, namely, which of the two yachts is to meet the formidable-looking product of George L. Watson's fancy, called Valkyrie III., in a struggle for the America's Cup.

Incidentally, yesterday's race was for a handsome cup, valued at $1,000, given by John Jacob Astor. By the laws of yacht racing the Vigilant wins that cup, although the Defender proved to be fleeter of foot. In yachting, however, the race is not always to the swift. Some persons would say that the Vigilant had great luck, but there are many old yachtsmen who will declare that she fairly earned her victory by being better prepared than her opponent for a hard thrash to windward in a freshening breeze and a growing sea. She certainly lost nothing by handling either, for she was sailed with the finest skill in the use of the helm, with perfect judgment in starting and in setting canvas, and with admirable smartness in making and taking in sail.

This is not saying that the Defender was badly managed. The boat was well sailed, but E. A. Willard and Capt. Charles Barr



*Defender bore away for home.
†Race given to Vigilant and yacht ordered home.

MAP OF THE COURSE
Sailed Over by the Defender and the Vigilant.

had a little the better of the contest of wits. They got the best of the start, and on the first tack of the beat to windward, with which the race began, made an excellent display of the Vigilant's abilities.

On the second tack, the sea, which had been broad off the starboard bow, came sharp on the port bow, and, increasing every minute, checked the Vigilant's headway, while it had far less effect on the Defender. On the run home Capt. Barr put his mainsail to port, and Capt. Haff put his to starboard.

The Regatta Committee subsequently ordered the boats to go over the course a second time, the result being that the Defender had to gybe to round the lightship, while the Vigilant simply hauled by the wind, and thus gained fully a minute of time.

Defender Gives Up the Contest.

It was soon after the second round had begun that the Defender was obliged to give up the contest, because, as Mr. Iselin subsequently stated, her main rigging had pulled out so slack that it was feared she might lose her mast in one of her dives into the opposing seas. The fact that the Defender's standing rigging was not in condition to support her enormous mast with its weight of spars and pressure of canvas in first-class racing weather such as that of yesterday, must be permitted to speak for itself; but there was obviously no course open to Mr. Iselin and his associates but to abandon the contest and not risk wrecking their vessel with the cup races so close at hand.

It was a good deal better to find a weak spot yesterday than it would be to find it on Sept. 7. Of course, it seems as if weaknesses ought all to have been remedied before this.

It ought to be said right here that ever

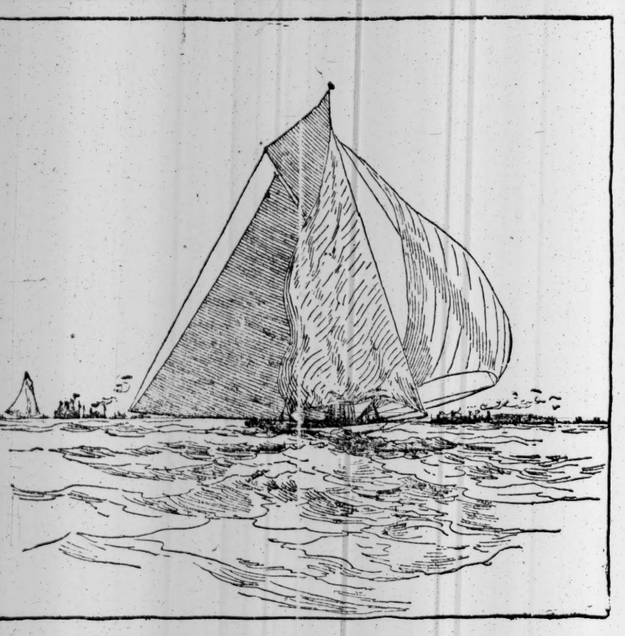
Makes the Weak Strong

Hood's Sarsaparilla tones and strengthens the digestive organs, creates an appetite, and gives refreshing sleep. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the one True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.



The Run Home.
Defender in the Lead.

since the Defender went into commission her manager has been eager in his expressed desire for a fresh breeze and a lump of the sea. The Defender's people long ago declared it to be their belief that they would have close work with the Vigilant in a light breeze, but that in a blow they would sail around her. They met her in light weather and defeated her, whereupon they said they were mightily pleased and clamored for more wind.

Too Heavy Wind for Club Topsails.

The wind yesterday grew in strength from the very start, and when the Regatta Committee started the yachts over the course a second time there was a breeze which Capt. Barr openly admitted was too heavy for his club topsail, and a considerable sea. The Defender, when she started on her second round, jumped so that she showed her whole forebody almost as far aft as her mast, and when she plunged forward into the green hollows she hurled solid sheets of milky spray across her decks. To the unprejudiced eye, she appeared to be pounding in the seaway. If that was the case, it accounts for the danger to her mast. The facts as they stand are that in a beat of ten miles to windward and return the Defender beat the Vigilant some five minutes, and then found the weather too much for her and had to quit.

The two racers had been lying behind Sandy Hook in the Horseshoe over Monday night, and about 10 o'clock yesterday morning both got under way and stood out toward the Scotland Lightship. Both were under club topsails, mainsails, forestaysails, and jibs. The Defender had up her Herreshoff mainsail and club topsail, while the Vigilant carried her Herreshoff mainsail and her old club topsail, which has been recut.

The Defender's mainsail did not set to absolute perfection. It was a little bit baggy, and showed some well-defined wrinkles all the way across some of the cloths, near the gaff. The Vigilant's mainsail, on the other hand, set as flat as a pane of plate glass, and looked quite as smooth. Of the two club topsails, the Vigilant's was a little the flatter, though the Defender's came more nearly down to her gaff. It was a little loose on the leach, however, and shook a good deal in the windward work.

The wind inside the Hook at 10 o'clock was quite moderate from southwest by west, with an apparent tendency to fall light. Old salts generally had faith that it would haul more to the southward and freshen, and this proved to be a well-founded belief. The two yachts made noble pictures as they passed out by the point of the Hook and looked fit to do a hard day's work.

On board the Defender were Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Iselin, Designer N. G. Herreshoff, E. D. Morgan, H. C. Leeds, Newberry Thorne, Woodbury Kane, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr. On the Vigilant were E. A. Willard, E. S. Willard, E. A. Willard, Jr., E. A. Fish, George Cormack, Francis S. Scott, Willard Nye, J. G. Beresford, Seymour L. Husted, Jr., and Willard P. Ward.

Cruising for the Start.

When the two yachts had reached a point just to the northward and westward of the Scotland Lightship they cruised about, waiting for the arrival of the Regatta Committee. It was nearing 11 o'clock when the committee put in an appearance on a bustling and substantial tug. As this boat approached, the Defender's people began to signal her with a string of three flags, bent on a short staff; but no one could read the secret of the signal, because the flags were the numbers one, two, and three of the navy numeral code. The Regatta Committee's boat apparently paid no attention to the signal, but kept on her way out to sea, flying the international code flags "Q. Any one who had a New-York Yacht Club book could read those, and it was quickly learned that they meant Sandy Hook Lightship. The start, then, was to be off the familiar red vessel which has seen the starts of many races.

A goodly fleet of steam and sailing yachts, tugs, and excursion boats had assembled by this time, and all hands promptly started seaward, tearing the blue-gray water into swirling wakes of emerald and silver. The wind was still light, but a good deal of its apparent lack of force was caused by the propinquity of the Highlands. As the fleet neared the Sandy Hook Lightship it was found that there was a nice, moderate breeze and smooth water.

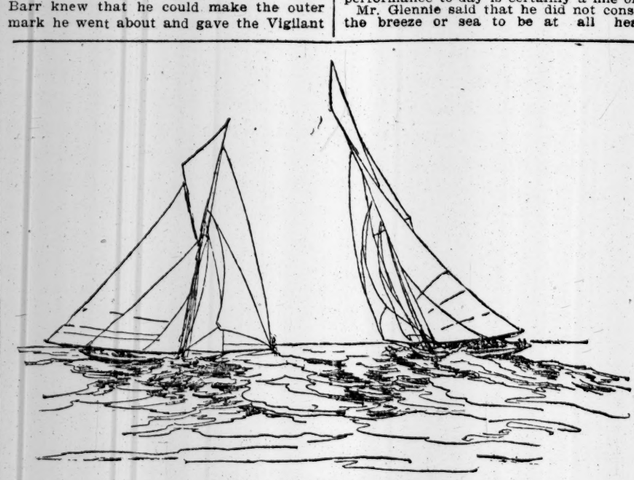
It had been previously arranged that one of the two races should be ten miles to windward or leeward and return, and the other over a triangular course of twenty-four miles, eight miles to a leg. The Regatta Committee was to indicate by signaling the letter C or D which course was to be sailed.

If it was deemed advisable to send the yachts twice over the course, two red balls were to be hoisted on the Regatta Committee's boat when the racers were approaching the end of the first round. Of course, the America's Cup Committee would have some voice in a matter of this kind, and it was probably the desire of this body that led the Regatta Committee to order a second round, thus making the race practically twenty miles to windward and return.

As the committee boat went out to the Sandy Hook Lightship she signaled that the course would be the windward one, and, on arriving at her destination, she took up her position west-northwest of the lightship, and sent up the signals DFJ, which meant that the course was to be south-southwest. No time was lost in getting the racers off on their struggle, and the contest was begun only thirty-five minutes after the hour announced for the start. Some of the tugs were caught napping by the Defender's tack right on the line, and had to scurry off in a lively manner to get out of the way; but, on the whole, the attendant fleet, which was of considerable size, gave the racers plenty of room.

First Round a Pretty Contest.

The first, and, as it proved to be, the only round of the race, was as pretty a contest as any lover of marine sport could desire. The Defender, having made a short board on the port tack, after crossing the line, went about and, holding the weatherly course, chased after the Vigilant, which had held her starboard tack from the line. Gradually the new yacht outfooted the old one, though the gain was little. When Capt. Barr knew that he could make the outer mark he went about and gave the Vigilant a rap full, which laid her lee rail under and sent her down upon the Defender with the speed of an express train.



Crossing the Vigilant's Bow.
Defender on Starboard Tack.

Capt. Haff went about right under the Vigilant's bow, and luffing out, brought the Defender directly ahead of her opponent. Both were now on the port tack, the Defender having gained a good minute. She gradually increased her advantage, giving the Vigilant a hard stern chase to the other mark. The sea was not yet heavy enough to cause either boat to make poor weather of it, but it seemed to check the Vigilant's speed. The run home from the outer mark in a freshening breeze was pretty enough to look at, but it was uneventful.

Having rounded the lightship to start on the second beat to windward, both made short boards on the starboard tack, and then went about. A few minutes later the Defender bore away for the Hook and the contest was a contest no longer.

A PRETTY RACE.

Mr. Glennie Views the Contest from the New-York Yacht Club Tug.

Fifty members of the New-York Yacht Club and their friends saw the yacht race from the fast tug Edgar Luckenbach. The tug, gayly decked with bunting, started from Pier 4 East River at 9:15 A. M.

Among those on board were J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary of the New-York Yacht Club; H. H. Oddie, his son; Arthur Glennie, the representative of Lord Dunraven; Roosevelt Schuyler, A. Cary Smith, John Harvey, the yacht designer; Gen. Watson, Benjamin Church, Samuel Campbell, Commodore Bartlett of the Baltimore Yacht Club, Harry C. McLean, Col. De Lancey Kane, Frederick Guild, George W. Jones, John De Forest Grant, Cecil Baring, H. H. Hendricks, Frederick Beach, E. H. Anthon, F. T. Robinson, Adrien Iselin, Jr., George I. Tyson, Willoughby Weston, Stewart Shilloto, Frank Griswold, H. H. M. Donbough, and W. C. Kerr.

Half the people on board remarked that it was an ideal day. Going down the bay, a number of smaller craft bound for the same objective point were passed. In vain the yachtsmen looked toward Erie Basin for Valkyrie III. She was well hidden.

The breeze in the upper bay was rather fresh, and there were prospects of a fine race. The wind had almost died out by 11 o'clock, and fears were then entertained as to the prospects of a race. At Scotland Lightship the fleet of excursion boats and steam yachts gathered. The Vigilant, who has won her laurels, and the Defender, who has yet to win hers, of course, formed the centre of the picture.

The most conspicuous steam yacht was the big white Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor. The owner stood on the bridge. He did not have a very nautical appearance. In fact, he looked like a prosperous business man in his suit of gray tweed. Among the other steam yachts, each having the owner and a party of friends on board, were the Embla, John H. Hannon; Sappho, J. H. Alexandre; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Golden Rod, A. C. Hoagland; Wanda of Philadelphia, H. S. Henry; Judge, W. J. Arkell; Stella, John S. Breslin; Alicia, N. M. Flagler; Tillie, W. H. Starbuck; Comanche, H. M. Hanna; Lorna, W. L. Stowe; Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Eugenia, John B. Herreshoff; Shearwater, ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan; Neaera, Charles A. Gould; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Vamoose, Frank T. Morrill; Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; schooner yachts Lasca, John E. Brooks; Fleetwing, J. R. Delamar, and Cruiser S. L. Husted, Jr.

The Government boat Ordnance had a party of army officers on board. A particularly ugly little boat called the Danuy, and run by electricity, attracted attention. The fleet was completed by the presence of the police boat Patrol, the sloop yacht Watson, pilot boats 2, 9, and 19, and several excursion steamers.

In all, twenty-six boats followed the contesting yachts over the course.

Of course, between the Defender and the Vigilant the Defender attracted the more attention. After a score of glasses from the Luckenbach had looked her over, they became focused upon Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who stood near her husband by the Defender's wheel.

The manoeuvring for the start was critically watched by the experts on the Luckenbach. As the yachts sped away the tug steamed up and followed closely. The beautiful work of the Defender in overhauling and passing the Vigilant excited comment.

"The Defender was holding the starboard tack," explained a tall man with gray hair. "The Vigilant came about on the port tack, and was passing on the Defender's stern, close to her. Then the Defender came about on her weather bow, and gave the Vigilant her back wind."

"Ah, that was a trick that Haff learned on the other side," chimed in A. Cary Smith. "The Britannia played that game every time the yachts met."

"Is it a perfectly legitimate thing to do?" asked a bystander.

"Oh, decidedly," said Mr. Glennie, the representative of Lord Dunraven.

By this time the breeze had freshened considerably, and the yachts were skimming along at a great rate. It was freely remarked on the Luckenbach that the Defender, though several minutes ahead, was not letting herself out by any means. The stakeboat off Seabright was rounded in fine style by the Defender, and soon after the Vigilant.

"That's a mistake," said a yachtsman, as the Defender broke her spinnaker out on the port side. "See the Vigilant has jibed and has her spinnaker set on the starboard. Her sails are well filled and she is gaining on the Defender."

Such certainly seemed to be the case. When the lightship was reached on the return, it was generally supposed that the Defender had won by about six minutes, but the two red balls were hoisted on the committee boat, which meant that the yachts were to go over the course again. The Defender had not gone half a mile when she swung about and headed for New-York, abandoning the race. None on the Luckenbach could advance a reason for this. Even through powerful glasses it did not seem as if anything was the matter aloft or with the steering gear. The Vigilant kept on, the Luckenbach alone following her.

At 3 o'clock the committee boat came up, and sixteen minutes later the Vigilant came about, and headed for home. The Luckenbach pitched and tossed considerably on the way home. Samuel Campbell, who is rather stout, made a misstep, and landed in a basket of dishes. He was assisted from the wreckage, having sustained trifling damage, although his clothes got rather the worst of it.

John Harvey, who has designed many fast yachts in England and this country, was asked his opinion of the Defender and Valkyrie.

"Personally I don't fancy so much beam," he said. "I am inclined to think that the Defender has a shade the best of it."

Mr. Glennie, the representative of Lord Dunraven, did not give forth any decided opinions.

"It was a very pretty race," he said, "and it's a pity that the Defender drew out. She must have a very fine model. I am surprised that a boat with so small a body should carry so much sail. I have understood, too, that she is stiff, and her performance to-day is certainly a fine one."

Mr. Glennie said that he did not consider the breeze or sea to be at all heavy.

"When the Valkyrie was beaten by Allsa and Britannia it blew twice as hard," he added. "The report that the Valkyrie was heavily ballasted after that race is entirely untrue."

Going up the bay the Luckenbach passed the Defender. All sails were then down.

"What was the trouble?" asked Mr. Oddie.

"Some of the rigging aloft gave way, and we didn't think it safe to keep on," sang out Mr. Iselin.

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Defender Made Her Gain in the Thrash to Windward.

A nice clubtopsail breeze from the south-southwest was blowing when the Luckenbach anchored near the lightship and made the starting line. It gave every promise of increasing in force as the day wore on, and old sea dogs remarked that those who had been wanting to see the yachts tried in a strong wind would have had their wish gratified before the race was over.

The sea was smooth, a gentle roll coming in from the south'ard. The Luckenbach anchored west-northwest of the lightship, making a line at right angles with the wind. At 11:35 o'clock the blue peter was hoisted, and a long blast from the Luckenbach's whistle gave the preparatory signal. The yachts then had ten minutes in which to get ready to cross the line. Both yachts were then to the north of the line. The Vigilant set her baby jibtopsail in stops, ready to break out on the line. The Defender kept on the same sails with which she sailed out from the Hook.

About six minutes after the preparatory signal, both yachts were on the port tack heading to the northward, the Defender leading and the Vigilant about 300 yards astern. It was very evident to all that Capt. "Charlie" Barr had again gained the better position, and many wondered if those on the Defender would try to take it from her, as had been done in previous races. When two minutes were left before the starting signal would be given, the Defender came about. The Vigilant tacked as soon as the Defender came about, and then both were heading for the line. Capt. Barr had judged his time well.

The starting signal was given at 11:45, and 56 seconds later the Vigilant shot under the stern of the committee boat and across the line. As she started, Capt. Barr gave her a sharp luff, sheets were trimmed down flat, the baby jibtopsail was broken out, and she was shooting through the water at a great rate. The Defender came along in the wake of the Vigilant, luffed under the stern of the Luckenbach, and crossed at 11:46:53, just 5 seconds astern of the Vigilant. Capt. Haff never likes to have a stern view of a yacht, and so as he crossed the line he tacked to port, standing in shore, and as the Defender went about the crew trimmed her sheets down flat.

Big Fleet Follows the Yachts.

The race was then fairly on. The big fleet of yachts, excursion steamers, and tugs followed after the racers, mostly steering a straight course for the outer mark, the two yachts bearing away from the steamers, one on each hand. The breeze was freshening every minute, and white caps began to make their appearance on the ocean. The waves were rolling in before the wind and were catching the Vigilant just forward of the starboard beam. The Defender, standing in shore, was stemming them. She was going through the water in the same slippery way that brought forth so much admiration in her early races. She was standing up well, too, and was footing fast. The Vigilant was heeling the more of the two. She was going through the water well and making comparatively little fuss.

The Defender held on the port tack until 11:50:15, when she tacked to starboard, heading off shore. Her club topsail fluttered very much and was not doing as much good as it should. Both yachts were then on the same tack, heading out to sea. The Defender, by tacking in shore, had worked to windward of the Vigilant, but Commodore George Gould's boat was a long way ahead.

The Vigilant held the off-shore tack for nearly half an hour, and at 12:17 tacked to port, heading in toward the New-Jersey shore. The sea had become quite rough, and as soon as the Vigilant began to stem the waves her full bow began to show its disadvantages. She pounded considerably and the sea somewhat retarded her progress. The two yachts were approaching each other on opposite tacks, and soon the spectators were to know how well the Defender had done after half an hour's sailing. Would the Defender cross the Vigilant's bow? That was the question every one asked. The Vigilant had taken in her baby jibtopsail, as in the freshening breeze it was heading her off.

They were fast drawing together, and they were going to be so close to each other that excitement was at fever heat. "Defender has got her!" shouted one. "Vigilant still leads!" was the cry of another. On they went, both making a big wave and leaving a long, foamy wake to mark their course.

Defender Takes the Lead.

Suddenly the Defender's headsails quivered, and the next instant she had spun around on her heel dead ahead of the Vigilant, and not two boats' lengths away. This was at 12:18:15. The Defender was in the lead. It had taken a little over half an hour of actual sailing to get there, and in that time she had beaten the Vigilant by just a minute, bout for bout. It was no very remarkable performance, and some of the wise ones began to shake their heads.

Capt. Barr evidently did not like the situation, and he luffed the Vigilant. Capt. Haff, however, was not going to be jockeyed in this way, and he, too, gave his boat a sharp luff. Then Capt. Barr gave the Vigilant a good rap full to try and walk through his opponent's lee, but the Vigilant had not the speed, and so Capt. Barr had to be content to tail on behind the Defender. The sea bothered the Vigilant very much, while the narrow hull of the Defender was pushed through the water much more easily, and the Defender soon opened up a good piece of daylight.

"Now she's doing well!" shouted the new boat's admirers. And so she was, too. She quickly forged ahead, and was leading by a quarter of a mile. Capt. Barr was taking advantage of every extra puff of wind, and kept on jamming his boat out to windward, but all the while the Defender was drawing away. The quarter of a mile was soon increased to a half, and then the turning mark was in plain sight. It was to be left on the starboard hand, and both yachts could fetch it on the tack. The wind kept increasing in force, and by this time was blowing fifteen miles an hour.

The crews of both yachts were out to windward, and lee rails were frequently awash. Quite a sea was running, and some of the smaller yachts and tugs were having a hard time. The Defender gained steadily to the mark, which she turned at 1:09:18.

The Vigilant was then some distance behind, and as she approached the mark Capt. Barr had to give her a sharp luff to weather it. She turned at 1:14:54. The elapsed time of the Defender for the ten-mile thrash to windward was 1 hour 22 minutes 25 seconds, and for the Vigilant 1 hour 28 minutes 58 seconds, so that on this point of sailing the Defender had beaten the Vigilant 6 minutes 33 seconds. This was not by any means the Defender's best performance. In the race for the Drexel Cup, off Newport, on Aug. 6, in a seven-mile thrash to windward, she beat the Vigilant 5 minutes 6 seconds.

The Defender's boom was eased off to starboard and she ran wide of the course. It looked as though she was loafing in order not to show her form up thoroughly to the visiting Britishers. They did not hurry to get out the light sails. The spinnaker boom was got out to port. Then the spinnaker was hauled outboard and broken out at 1:16. As soon as the wind got into the big sail it was carried well forward, and the sheet almost got away. It was a lubberly piece of work, and was no credit to those who handled the sail.

In the meantime the Vigilant had neatly jibed her boom over to port and had eased off her sheet, and was running straight for the lightship. Then her spinnaker boom was lowered to starboard, and at 1:18:05 the spinnaker was hauled outboard and broken. This was quick work, and under the pressure of the big sail the Vigilant shot forward.

Vigilant Skillfully Handled.

Mr. Willard seemed to show the best judgment in jibing at this mark. The wind was a little over the starboard quarter, and in the event of the yachts' being sent over the course again it would save a jibe at the lightship, and, as it turned out later, this meant a great deal. The Vigilant's balloon was broken out at 1:21:35, and the Defender's at 1:22:00. Both yachts were then flying before a strong breeze, with every stitch of canvas drawing, and making great speed toward the lightship. This is the Vigilant's best point of sailing, and she began at once to pick up on the Defender. The two yachts fairly flew through the water, and many of the steam yachts and tugs were left behind.

The Cup Committee wanted to see the Defender tested in a hard blow and a seaway, and this, too, was what those on the Defender had been wishing for. The wind had increased until it was now blowing about twenty-five miles an hour, and the sea was quite rough. The Cup Committee evidently thought this was their opportunity for the signal was hoisted to the gaff, and the topmast was transferred to the racer, and when work was stopped for the day they were still on the deck. The big steel boom was slung during the afternoon. It is hexagonal in shape, and looks to be fully 105 feet in length. It is inset on each of the six sides, the edges turning out. Steel braces on the inside give the boom great strength.

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore superintended the preparations on the cup hunter, and were very well satisfied with the progress made during the day. The former told a reporter for The New-York Times that the boat would be dry-docked, according to the present plans, some time this forenoon, but when asked about the dimensions of the formidable-lookin racing spars, he murmured something about really not knowing, and took on a look of innocence that was remarkably convincing. Capt. Sycamore was fully as much on his guard as his side partner, and no hint of the Valkyrie's real strength was dropped by either. Capt. Cranfield saw the Defender on Monday evening while she was on her way to the Horseshoe. When asked what he thought about her, he said she struck him as being a boat of particularly graceful lines, and that she appeared smaller than the Valkyrie.

H. Maitland Kersey, who represents the Valkyrie syndicate in this country, was present at the Erie Basin during the greater part of the day. He took a keen interest in the work of rigging the boat, and seemed desirous of hurrying it toward completion. Some anxiety was manifested by the Valkyrie people during the forenoon by the report that the Circassia of the Anchor Line, which arrived yesterday, had brought over the hollow steel mast so much talked about. Upon investigation the report was discovered to have no foundation. Capt. John W. Shankland of the Circassia said the mast was not completed when he sailed. It is thought it may come over on the Anchoria, which is the next steamer of the Anchor Line due at this port.

Crowds of interested spectators visited the Erie Basin to get a glimpse of the Valkyrie yesterday. They stood about the dock and examined the yacht as much as was possible under the circumstances. Her lines met with approval from those who knew a yacht from a scow. Her remarkable beam was the feature most frequently commented upon.

ILDERIM THE WINNER.

Mr. Vanderbilt Outsails Mr. Belmont in a Fifteen-Mile Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The long-looked-for yacht race between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Ilderim, and August Belmont's Mineola was sailed to-day. Both are in the same sloop class and have been rival boats for several years. It was thought they would have it out board ran alongside and asked what was the matter, to which query one amateur on boar answered, "Nothing."

That something serious was the matter was clearly shown by the gloomy looks on the faces of C. O. Iselin, Nat Herreshoff, and others on board. All declined to answer any further questions. Nat Herreshoff and Mr. Iselin went below deck, and remained there for a long time, and when they came up again they looked even more downcast than ever. "Something has given way below," was the general comment of all who saw the yacht.

Vigilant Keeps on the Course.

In the meantime the Vigilant kept on. At 2:36 her jib was split, and the torn sail was taken in and another set. She tacked to starboard at 2:58:40, and a few minutes later the tug with the Cup Committee on board ran alongside the yacht, stopped the race, and awarded the victory to the Vigilant. The Vigilant then ran into the Horseshoe, where she anchored for the night.

The Defender sailed up the bay and anchored off Bay Ridge. When she had anchored, Mr. Iselin vouchsafed the information that the masthead rigging had slackened up, and he was afriad the mast would be carried away, and so he gave up the race. Herbert Leeds, Newberry Thorne, and W. Butler Duncan, Jr., then talked somewhat of the trouble. They said the bands on the masthead gave way, which slackened up the rigging, and made it unwise to continue the race.

Wanted to be on the Safe Side.

"It was only a trial race," said one, "and we wanted to be on the safe side. It is too near the international race to take any chances. If it had been a month ago we would have taken the chance of the mast going out of her, but that would have been foolish, as it might have punched a hole in the yacht.

"The loss of the steering gear having given out is foolish. A child could steer this boat. This race was the worst beating the Defender has given the Vigilant, and if we had finished, the Defender would have been twelve minutes ahead."

These gentlemen said they did not think there was any doubt that the Defender would be selected to meet the Valkyrie, and so they could not afford to take any chances. They never supposed the yachts would be sent around again.

Capts. Haff and Terry said there was such a strain on the bands at the hounds that they slipped down and slackened up the rigging, and it would have been utter folly to have gone over the course again.

Second Race Postponed.

At the clubhouse last night the following was given out:

The America's Cup Committee announces that the trial races will not be resumed until next week.
A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.
Aug. 20, 1895.

It was learned that the Defender is going at once to Bristol, and the date of the next race will be announced on her return.

Many think that something more serious is the matter with the yacht and that the hull is strained. It is feared that the aluminium plates near the mast step were strained badly when she pitched. That is the time the damage, whatever it is, was done.

VIGILANT GETS THE CUP.

Awarded to the Yacht Before She Would Leave the Course.

Mr. E. A. Willard explained last night how the Vigilant returned without covering the entire course. He said: "We were reaching for the outer mark when the committee boat came alongside, and Commodore Smith said: 'The trial is over. You can go back.' I shouted to him: 'How about the Astor Cup?' They apparently didn't hear, and their boat pushed off. I held my course. Then the committee boat returned, and Mr. Smith asked what was the last question. I replied: 'Who wins the Astor Cup?' 'I don't know,' replied Mr. Smith. Mr. Kane said: 'You do.' We came about then and returned."

Mr. Willard then asked: "What's the matter with Defender?" He was told that she was apparently all right, and that Mr. Iselin declined to explain why he quit the race. Mr. Willard remarked:

"We thought some accident had happened to her. I hope she is all right."

The reporter suggested that the strength of the wind might have been the cause of the Defender's withdrawal. Mr. Willard said: "We found the wind all right. We had a good sail breeze, but these are pretty strong boats, you know."

"Did you have any accident on the Vigilant?"

"Yes. We split a jib, but it was a Herreshoff jib. We have a Sawyer jib which we think a great deal of, and we put up the Herreshoff jib. I don't know how theirs is but ours doesn't amount to much." As he said this, Mr. Willard gave the offending sail a contemptuous kick with his foot.

"Did you carry away anything else on the Vigilant?" was asked.

"No, not a thing. The boat shows she has good constructon. She is not strained in any way and does not leak a drop."

"Is she stiffer than in 1893?"

"Yes; stiffer and faster."

Mr. Willard said the committee had notified him that a race which had been quietly arranged for the two boats for to-morrow is off, and that the race was to have been a little private trial and nothing was to be said about it to the newspapers. No reason was given for calling this race off.

FITTING OUT THE VALKYRIE.

Rapid Work on the English Yacht—To be Docked To-day.

While the Defender was showing her speed off the Jersey coast yesterday the work of preparing the Valkyrie for the cup races was progressing rapidly in the Erie Basin. It was thought likely that she might be dry docked late in the day, but this transaction was finally postponed until this morning.

Having been divested of her ocean-going spars, the cup hunter was ready yesterday to receive her racing stick. This came around to the basin early on a big rigging scow. The spars were done up in canvas and covered with straw, as if they were articles of tender texture and priceless value. They had come over on the Furnessia. A second rigging scow accompanied the first, and when both had been towed close up to the English yacht the work of transferring the spars began.

The covering of the spars was first removed, and the big stick of Oregon pine which will be used until the new steel mast arrives was picked up by the shears on one of the scows and quickly stepped. This is the mast that was used on the other side. It is a beautiful piece of wood.

The big bowsprit was next set and driven home, and the staysail stay whipped on. Then the shrouds, four on each side, were whipped on the masthead, and carried to the chains and attached by galvanized steel turn buckles. While this work was being done the wheel used on the trip over was taken apart, and the tiller, always used in English yacht racing, substituted. The wheel was transferred to the City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's tender. This boat lay a short distance from the yacht, and on her forward deck is the naphtha launch Oso, which belongs to the Valkyrie outfit.

The zinc cans made to fit the inside of the Valkyrie, for water ballast, were lifted out before the rigging was proceeded with. Then the spinnaker boom, the gaff, and the topmast were transferred to the racer, and when work was stopped for the day they were still on the deck. The big steel boom was slung during the afternoon. It is hexagonal in shape, and looks to be fully 105 feet in length. It is inset on each of the six sides, the edges turning out. Steel braces on the inside give the boom great strength.

Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore superintended the preparations on the cup hunter, and were very well satisfied with the progress made during the day. The former told a reporter for The New-York Times that the boat would be dry-docked, according to the present plans, some time this forenoon, but when asked about the dimensions of the formidable-lookin racing spars, he murmured something about really not knowing, and took on a look of innocence that was remarkably convincing. Capt. Sycamore was fully as much on his guard as his side partner, and no hint of the Valkyrie's real strength was dropped by either. Capt. Cranfield saw the Defender on Monday evening while she was on her way to the Horseshoe. When asked what he thought about her, he said she struck him as being a boat of particularly graceful lines, and that she appeared smaller than the Valkyrie.

H. Maitland Kersey, who represents the Valkyrie syndicate in this country, was present at the Erie Basin during the greater part of the day. He took a keen interest in the work of rigging the boat, and seemed desirous of hurrying it toward completion. Some anxiety was manifested by the Valkyrie people during the forenoon by the report that the Circassia of the Anchor Line, which arrived yesterday, had brought over the hollow steel mast so much talked about. Upon investigation the report was discovered to have no foundation. Capt. John W. Shankland of the Circassia said the mast was not completed when he sailed. It is thought it may come over on the Anchoria, which is the next steamer of the Anchor Line due at this port.

Crowds of interested spectators visited the Erie Basin to get a glimpse of the Valkyrie yesterday. They stood about the dock and examined the yacht as much as was possible under the circumstances. Her lines met with approval from those who knew a yacht from a scow. Her remarkable beam was the feature most frequently commented upon.

ILDERIM THE WINNER.

Mr. Vanderbilt Outsails Mr. Belmont in a Fifteen-Mile Race.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The long-looked-for yacht race between Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Ilderim, and August Belmont's Mineola was sailed to-day. Both are in the same sloop class and have been rival boats for several years. It was thought they would have it out in the late cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, but Mr. Vanderbilt did not go in with the Ilderim. The race was for a purse, an amount not stated, but said to be $500 a side.

Captain Frederick P. Sands acted as judge. F. Grand D'Hauteville's steam yacht Zara was stake boat and judges' boat. The race was sailed in the bay, where there is an excellent course of fifteen miles, from Bishop Buoy to Dyer's Island, thence to Briggs Ledge, to Fisher's Rock and back to Bishop Buoy, a rectangle.

The wind was southeast, blowing a good whole sail breeze. It was a one-gun start at 10:56. The Mineola was over thirty-five seconds later, and the Ilderim two seconds behind the Mineola. It was a reach to Dyer's Island, and the yachts carried working topsails and balloon jibs. The Mineola made the best of it, beating the Ilderim 2 minutes and 10 seconds. It was then a beat to Briggs Ledge, and skillfully sailed by Mr. Vanderbilt himself. The Ilderim pointed high and outfooted the Mineola, with Mr. Belmont at the helm, and was a half minute ahead at the end of the beat. Careful timekeepers noted that in the reach from Briggs Ledge to Fisher's Rock the Ilderim lost two seconds, but in the beat dead to windward to the finish at Bishop Rock the Ilderim was handled in a manner that called forth many compliments from those who saw the race. She finished at 1:22:12, 2 minutes and 28 seconds ahead of Mr. Belmont's boat. The time was as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Ilderim	10:56:00	1:22:12	2:26:12
Mineola	10:56:00	1:24:39	2:28:30

Another Race for Niagara.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 20.—The racing of the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta at Southsea today was confined to the contests of the forty and twenty-raters, and the yachts of the smaller classes. The course and entries were the same as yesterday, the forty-raters sailing twice around the Nab Lightship and the West Middle Shoal, forty-six miles, and the twenty-raters and the smaller craft once around, twenty-three miles. The weather was dull and showery and the sea a flat calm. The twenty-raters started at the 10:30 signal. The Audrey, Vineta, and Luna did not start on account of the state of the weather. The calm continued and the yachts drifted down on the line, the Inyoni and the Isolde crossing at 10:35:15, and the Niagara at 10:35:46.

The race for the twenty-raters was won by Mr. Howard Gould's Niagara, which finished at 4:34:27. The Inyoni came in at 4:37:25. The Isolde maintained the lead until she was near the finish of the race, when she got becalmed and was carried fully two miles down the channel by the strong ebb tide which had then set in.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Halcyon, Edward C. Potter; Aquilo, estate George A. Thayer; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Orienia, E. R. Ladew.

Passed West—Steam yachts Vision, F. K. Benedict; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Golden Rod, A. C. Hoagland; Nomad, T. J. Byrne, and Duquesne. Cutter yacht Carita, W. R. Brown.

Steam yacht Lorna, W. F. Stowe, is at anchor off the Country Club.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 20.—Arrived—Steamer Narwhal, C. H. Osgood; launch Madeline, Fred Mason; schooners, Emerald J. Rogers Maxwell; Carlotta, George Duryea; yawl Esperito, W. D. Anderson; sloops Vorant, George Tyson; Helen, F. L. Smith; Hildegard, Rear Commodore Bergen; Vera of New-Haven; The Loafer, S. V. Powell; Mariquita, A. M. Griswold.

In Port—Steamers Huntress, Unquowa, Gladys, Gretchen, Grifffon. Schooners Her Royal Highness, Diana, Atalanta, Clytie. Sloops Valkyr, Amorita, Wenonah, Oriva.

Sailed—Steamer Duquesne, Theodore Hostetter; schooners Romance of New-York; Glendover, Francis G. Landon; sloop Titania.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 20.—Sailed—Steam yacht Clifton; schooner yacht Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell; schooner yacht Telefer, Mr. Barry; sloop yacht Wizard, Col. William Hester; steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin; steam yacht Lagonda, Mr. Austen.

At anchor—Schooner yachts Madaline, Mr. Dickerson; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; Carrie, Mr. Merritt; sloop yacht Truant, J. N. Kelley; cutter yacht Clara J. H. Adams; steam yacht Manatee. Arrived—Steam yachts Empress, F. A. Schermerhorn; Rival, Magnolia.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 20.—In Port—Schooners Phantom, New-York; Foam, Boston; Water Witch, New-York; cruising. Sloops Navahoe, Newport; Kismet, cruising.

Sailed—Steamer Nashawena, Boston for Falmouth; schooner Priscilla, New-York for New-Bedford; sloop Nautilus, New-Bedford, cruising.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Yachts sailing today were sloops Navahoe, Royal Phelps Carroll, and Mariquita, Alexander M. Griswold.

Yachts Arriving—Steamers Marjorie, A. J. Van Wicklee; schooners Norna, Edward R. Coleman; Pauline of the New-York Yacht Club; Alsacienne, C. M. Bragg; Comanche, William Astor Chandler, and Meteor, Henry Pearce, and sloop Thistle, J. Howard Ford.

Other yachts in port to-night are Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Sakonnet, Frederick Sheldon; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Thyra, James Stillman; White Ladye, Ogden Goelet, Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Naereid, Mr. Bushnell; Fearless, Charles G. Harkness; Fedalma, F. L. Osgood, and Satanella, Perry Belmont; schooners Intrepid, George W. Weld; Monreve, W. P. Berg; Fenella, H. A. Hazard; Montauk, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and sloops Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Ilderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mineola, August Belmont; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz; Mystery, Wareham Whitney, and Katrina, George Work.

CRAMPTON ADMITS HIS GUILT

Charged with Obtaining $100 from Proprietor Texter of Ulmer Park—Wilson Demands Examination.

William H. Crampton of 254 Fifth Avenue and Robert B. Wilson of 94 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, who claimed to be agents of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society and who induced William Texter, lessee of Ulmer Park, to part with $100 on Monday, for which they were arrested, were arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Rhodes, at Bath Beach. Crampton pleaded guilty and will be sentenced to-day. Wilson demanded an examination, and it was set down for this morning.

Crampton pleaded guilty on the advice of Gen. Robert Avery, his old commander of the One Hundred and Second New-York Volunteers, with whom he served during the war. Gen. Avery chanced to be in court and recognized the veteran as he stood before the bar.

"I thought it was legitimate business," said Crampton to the Justice. "I was to give Mr. Texter certain privileges, and, at his own suggestion, he paid me $100."

While in his cell Crampton explained the methods employed by himself and Wilson.

"We do not get any salary," he said, "but the society pays us what it thinks is right after

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SOUND LETTERS ON GREAT AUTHORS

TWENTY-FIVE LETTERS ON ENGLISH AUTHORS. By Mary Fisher. 12mo. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $1.50.

In preparing these otherwise excellent letters for publication, (or rather in not preparing them for publication, as they were not written for the public,) the author should have given them more careful preparation. The book should not contain so many colloquial abbreviations or contractions. So much by way of fault finding. The letters were written as a supplement to textbook work, and so far as compatible with the pupil's experience, the author tried to lay down the canons of a sound criticism. There is little doubt that with her pupil the author succeeded, but when it was proposed that the sixteen or seventeen-year-old pupil should be displaced by the reading public, the author failed to perceive her duty. Hence we must consider the letters from the author's original standpoint.

The book is a strong and healthy one, and especially so for young readers. It points out "the best books, that have stood the test of years and have been pronounced classic by that test," and wisely advises that a knowledge of the healthy and strengthening literature in the English language be obtained before such works as "Trilby," "Ships that Pass in the Night," and others are allowed to create taste. To her young pupil the author gives healthful advice. "Make up your mind," she says, "to read nothing that is not standard, and try to awaken the same taste for excellent literature in those young people with whom you chance to be thrown—so much depends on starting right in early childhood. All true literature has the same aim; it makes us conscious of the beauty and worth of life, and helps us to live better."

As a textbook and guide through the labyrinths of literature, the letters have value, as their author has a clear conception of that of which she has written, enforced and fortified by a clean, healthy mind that has been influenced only by the best critics. She advises all to eschew poor, weak, anaemic stuff and that which had its origin in disease. Therein she is unquestionably right. Read nothing but that which will elevate and improve one; adopt a high standard and cling to it. The young and impressionable reader cannot afford to do otherwise, even if an older reader may, which is doubtful. As one should strive to get only the best in life, so he or she should strive only for the best in literature. Nothing that is detrimental or degrading in literature can be read without having its effect.

Reading "only for recreation" is a poor excuse for wasting time on books that have an evil influence, books that lower the moral tone. "Ah! but I do not remember that which I read; I am merely killing time," such a reader will say, thinking that he is honest in the assertion. But he is not. He is gratifying a desire that will lead him to retain much that he reads, and so blunt his sensibilities to the higher and nobler things of life. Nothing that is ever read is entirely obliterated from the mind. It will be recalled when least expected, and its influence will then be perceived if the person is honest with himself. And so books like this one by Mary Fisher are of inestimable value in starting young readers on the proper paths.

The author says: "One should read as one eats, with appetite only." This is well, but it should be looked to that the appetite be healthy, and does not crave books that produce a mental dyspepsia, but rather seeks those that serve as mental tonics and so brace us for a purer, a healthier life. In pursuit of her object, after a short chapter on the origin and development of the English language, the author devotes a letter to Chaucer, and from him comes down through the various literary periods to Ruskin and Tennyson. To some of the more prominent authors she devotes entire chapters; others she gives in groups, as their individuality had not so marked an influence on the literature of their time.

That her reading and knowledge of those of whom she writes is extensive cannot be doubted; that her influence upon those who follow her suggestions will be for good is certainly a fact. Her book is not a mere index as are so many books that have for their object the pointing out of a ready path to knowledge. It is rather a brief compilation of incidents in the lives of the authors mentioned with pertinent suggestions as to their bearing upon their works. It is, as she says, a clothing of their works with flesh and blood that the man and his environment may be known and understood in connection with the work that he produced.

She is a stout defender of industrious habits, and close application. She does not overlook the fact that geniuses are occasionally born, and to those who would write she gives sage advice, while stating that the saddest history in the world is that of geniuses. What she says of Sir Walter Scott she says more or less positively of others, to whom she directs her pupil's attention. It is sound advice and well worth considering:

"Do you know Scott as a novelist? If you don't, begin to make his acquaintance at once. You are of the right age to enjoy him. If you wait until you are maturer, you may find your interest in old castles and romantic adventures on the wane. You may wish to take your history and fiction separately, and you will miss the pleasure of growing up with some characters you cannot afford not to know. Better far miss anything about 'Trilby,' or 'Catherine Lauderdale,' or 'Marcella,' than miss knowing 'Jeanie Deans,' 'Dominie Sampson,' 'Meg Merrilies,' and a score of others who will still be walking among men hale and hearty when 'Trilby's' feet are dust and ashes.

"I sometimes feel very sorry for the children of to-day, for whom children's magazines and countless children's books leave no time or no desire to get acquainted with these immortal classics that as much belong to childhood as their right to dream and love and be happy—'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Don Quixote,' 'Arabian Nights,' 'Gulliver's Travels,' 'Paul and Virginia,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and Walter Scott's novels. I dare say I have omitted as many equally good, but these are the books on which I should base a child's literary taste."

ELECTRICITY AS WE USE IT.

ELECTRICITY IN OUR HOMES AND WORKSHOPS. A Practical Treatise on Auxiliary Electrical Apparatus. Third edition. By Sydney F. Walker. 16mo. New-York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $2.

Electricity is everywhere in these days. One who would live in a region where electricity is not doing some sort of work for man would find himself puzzled to find a habitable bit of earth whither the telephone, the telegraph, the trolley car, and the trembling bell had not betaken themselves. In a city like New-York everybody, from the butcher's boy up, is using electricity in some form every day in his life.

If we could examine all these persons for the purpose of determining how many of them understand the electrical apparatus which they are using, we should be astonished at the size of the majority of the uninformed. Only a small percentage of those who ride on the trolley cars know how it is that the cars are moved through the streets. Perhaps 200,000 persons use the telephone in New-York in a day. Certainly not more than one in ten of the number could explain how it is that if a man says "Hello!" in a pay station down at the Battery, the man up in Harlem who is at the other end of the line, hears the "Hello!" and recognizes the voice of the person who is talking to him. This lack of knowledge is not confined to the unintelligent class. The average business man who can write his check for thousands knows little more about his telephone than his office boy knows. The same thing might be said about the electric lights, and even the electric door bell is a mystery to most who use it.

The aim of this little book is to explain the principles and mechanisms of some of the electrical things which are in our homes, our factories, and our offices. The author has succeeded so well in his undertaking that any intelligent man, with the aid of this book, may acquire a fair understanding of most of the electrical mechanisms which are in use among the general public. The explanations which Mr. Walker makes are wonderfully clear and simple. His work opens with a glossary, in which the terms he uses are defined and illustrated. He tells in the very outset all that is known of the nature of electricity:

We do not know what it is, and for practical purposes it is not necessary that we should know. So far as our knowledge goes at present, electrical energy, in the form of electric charge or electric current, is analogous to heat energy, light energy, chemical energy, &c. The whole art of electrical engineering consists in the study of how best to transfer energy from its existing form to that of electrical energy, with as little escape as possible; and how to utilize the retransferrence of electrical energy into some other form, so as to further the work in hand.

This, in one sense, is not likely to satisfy the man who takes up Mr. Walker's book expecting to learn from it what electricity is, but, as Mr. Walker says, it is not necessary to know what electricity is in order to understand the workings of electrical apparatus. It is easy enough, for example, to follow the explanation of the electric circuit even if we do not know exactly what electricity is. Incident to this explanation is a description of the mechanism of the electric bell. The description is so simple that no effort of the mind is required to understand it. A simple diagram and a few accompanying sentences tell us just why a bell rings when the button is pressed and continues to ring until the pressure is removed from the button. In addition to this brief description of the electric bell, Mr. Walker gives us a chapter devoted exclusively to electric-bell apparatus and suggestions for its use in furtherance of comfort, convenience, and safety.

The most interesting chapters in the book are those relating to the telephone. These chapters are newly written, the telephone monopoly in England, Mr. Walker's home, having expired soon after the publication of the second edition of his work, and a good deal of change on that account having come about in course of time in the instruments and mechanisms used in English telephony. These chapters explain with great clearness the nature of the telephone and the manner in which it does its work.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Boston correspondent of The Critic says the History of Haverhill, Mass., commonly called Myrick's, was, in the main, written by Whittier. At the time of its production, in the thirties, he "was making a struggle to begin his literary life." At a store in Haverhill was a clerk named Myrick, who had ability, energy, and some money. He had thought of a history of Haverhill, and Whittier finally wrote the work. The Critic's correspondent, as one evidence of Whittier's connection with the book, says an advertisement appeared in an old paper of that period, signed by Whittier and calling for material. Local antiquaries, who can vouch for the statement, say the young man did not have the means or the courage to publish the work himself, and so it was brought out under Myrick's name. It was printed in The Gazette office, and the late Mr. Woodard, one of the publishers of the old Haverhill tri-weekly, who set up a part of the type, told a friend now living in Haverhill that the manuscript was mostly in Whittier's handwriting. Besides this evidence, it may be mentioned that when Whittier was once asked if he wrote the history, he replied evasively, "I never claimed its authorship." Published originally for fifty or seventy-five cents, the work now fetches six or seven dollars.

—Ernest Vizetelly's work entitled "The True Story of the Chevalier d'Eon, Man, Woman, and Diplomat: His Adventures, Experiences, and Metamorphoses at the Courts of Louis XV., Elizabeth of Russia, and George III.," will be issued in London in the Autumn. The author is said to have had exceptional facilities for research among the archives of the Foreign Office in Paris and the d'Eon papers at Tonnere. He expects "to throw new light on many of the more important and more singular incidents of d'Eon's career, and passes in review all the circumstances which led to his apparent change of sex. A résumé of the secret diplomacy of Louis XV. and the projected invasion of England will also appear in the work, which will have numerous illustrations, including a portrait of d'Eon in old age, in female garments, from the original copper plate engraved from the miniature painted by R. Cosway, R. A., in 1787."

—The Messrs. Appleton have in preparation Conan Doyle's "Stark Monroe Letters" and Anthony Hope's "Chronicles of Count Antonio."

—Sir Walter Besant has a new novel ready for serial publication called "The Master Craftsman." His "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice" will be issued on the Continent in the Tauchnitz Library.

—"Some Famous Leaders Among Women" is the title of a new volume by Sarah K. Bolton in the familiar series published by the Messrs. Crowell. Among the women included in it are Catherine Booth, Lucy Stone, Lady Henry Somerset, and Julia Ward Howe.

—The title of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new novel which has been secured for The Century, the first installment to appear in November, is "Sir George Tressady."

—John Murray has in press the promised "Journal of a Spy in Paris from January to July, 1794," the writer of which was Raoul Hesdin, a wood engraver, employed by the Committee of Public Safety. Hesdin knew Fouché, Danton, and other noted men of the period.

—The most remarkable recent acquisitions by the British Museum are Bibles. Of the three editions of the sixteen pre-Lutheran German Bibles, the one printed at Nuremberg in 1475, by Johann Sensenschmidt and Andreas Frisner, is the rarest. This has just been added to the museum. The other accessions are the Old Testament of 1518, the Strasburg New Testament of 1522, the Geneva New Testament of 1553, and, above all, the English New Testament of 1578. A Liturgy has been obtained by the British Museum. It was published some time between 1535 and 1537, and is of extreme rarity. All the copies were supposably destroyed by Pius V. There is one other copy known, but some of the pages are wanting. A volume, "Vigiliae Defunctorum," printed on vellum at Cologne by Ludwig von Renchen, about 1485, is considered unique. There has also been purchased by the museum a Breviary of the Church of Braga, Salamanca, 1511, and, according to the Academy, a Greek Horologium, Zanetti, Venice, 1546, hitherto unknown.

—Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly makes its appearance in new type, with broad pages, a handsome cover, and other features that will be appreciated by its numerous readers.

—Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley College has edited for Leach, Shewell & Sanborn's Students' Series of English Classics Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DRUMSTICKS. A Little Story of a Sinner and a Child. 16mo. New-York: The Transatlantic Publishing Company. $1.

PRACTICAL HOT WATER HEATING, STEAM AND GAS FITTING. Illustrated. 8vo. By James J. Lawler. New-York: Excelsior Publishing House.

GRAND NAVAL RECEPTION

Secretary Herbert and Atlantic Squadron at Bar Harbor.

A BALL AT THE KEBO VALLEY CLUB

A Thousand Invitations Issued, and Nearly All of Them Accepted —Some of the Prominent Guests

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 20.—The grand ball and reception which is being given to-night at the Kebo Valley Club to Secretary Herbert and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron is, perhaps, the most brilliant affair of its kind ever held in Bar Harbor. Nearly a thousand invitations were sent out, and nearly as many persons are here to-night, crowding the clubhouse and theatre to overflowing.

The ballroom never looked prettier. Yachting flags and bunting were draped effectively around the hall, while one huge circular design of the National colors covered the entire ceiling. The orchestra was hidden behind a bank of evergreens and palms, among which swords and guns were stacked at intervals, in keeping with the occasion. Inside the clubhouse the United States Marine Band entertained the guests who could not crowd into the ballroom, and also those who had come out on the long piazzas to promenade.

The ball was opened about 11:30 o'clock by Secretary Herbert, with Mrs. R. Pendleton Bowler. Then came Admiral Bunce, with Mrs. Levi P. Morton, followed by the Captains of the various vessels and other patronesses, Mrs. James A. Garland, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. Thomas R. Scott, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Edward Coles, and Mrs. Charles Fry.

The North Atlantic squadron was represented by the following officers: Rear Admiral Bunce, commander of the fleet; Lieut. B. H. Buckingham of the Dolphin, Capt. R. D. Evans of the flagship New-York, Capt. M. Miller, Lieut. L. L. Reamy, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, and the junior and ward room officers of the various vessels. A dinner was served just before the ball opened, at which were present Secretary Herbert, the officers of the fleet, and the officers and Directors of the Kebo Valley Club and their wives. On the table was a large American flag.

Never before has such a large and distinguished company of guests been seen at Kebo. Among the men of National repute in the company were Secretary Herbert, Chief Justice Fuller, Secretary of War Lamont, Gov. Levi P. Morton, Judge Edward Patterson, Justice A. R. Lawrence, William C. Strawbridge, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Albert von Schwerm of the German Embassy, Count Szecheneyi, R. H. Townsend, ex-Minister to Japan; Admiral Upshaw, United States Navy; Gen. Charles Wainwright, ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, Baron Hengeimuller von Hengevar, the Austrian Minister; Comte Buisserett of the Belgian Legation, Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Marquis Monthellari, attaché of the Italian Embassy.

Among the other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Abercrombie, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Amory, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Miss Ames, B. F. Arnold, the Misses Andrews, Col. Alexander, Miss Allen, Allison V. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. George Armour, Miss Susan C. Amory, Mrs. May Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Bergner, Miss Christine Biddle, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleeker Banks, Mrs. James G. Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mary D. Biddle, Llewellyn Barry, the Misses Blanchard, Mrs. A. T. Belknap, Edward Browning, Robert M. Bohlen, S. P. Bass, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barclay, George P. Bowler, Miss Boardman, Harry R. Baltz, H. Babcock, Columbus Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boardman, the Misses Bird, Mrs. George Bend, Miss Beatrice Bend, Miss Edith Eurt, Miss L. S. Baird, Miss Marian Biddle, Miss Mary Bird, Carroll Baldwin, the Misses Barney, Miss Bickley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Colby, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Miss A. Connelly, Theodore P. Cooper, Howard A. Colby, Everett Colby, Mr. Watkin Carr, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Clendenning, Mrs. Cadwalader, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Coudert, Samuel Chew, Miss Chew, Mrs. Theodore Cramp, Mrs. L. G. Grehare, Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, George B. Dorr, Mr. and Mrs. De Castro, Mr. and Mrs. L. Harvey Dulles, Major Brooke Dolan, Gordon Denter, E. Waterman Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrepont Edwards, Miss Nina Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fry, Roger Foster, Miss May Field, Miss Field, D. W. C. Falls, Gordon Fellows, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Garland, Miss Griswold, John W. Geary, Miss Louise Garland, Miss Julia Dent Grant, L. Von Gaegner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Hinkle, Charles T. How, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Miss Hinkle, Edward L. Hall, the Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Joseph Harriman, Miss Lillian Hoyt, Eugene Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, Montgomery Hare, Meredith Hare, Annie M. Hare, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Phoenix Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cadwell Jackson, Miss Laura Jenkins, John J. Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. William Keyser, A. D. Kemp, Miss Edith Ketcham, Miss Keyser, Miss Kilbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lee, William Littauer, Miss Marion Lockwood, William Laimbeer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Mrs. Bloomfield C. McIlvane, Hugh McMillan, Dr. and Mrs. S. S. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mason, Paul Mills, Miss Maria Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mairs, Miss Geraldine Morgan, Frederick May, Miss Morris, Peter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Morse, Miss Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Newsam, Mrs. R. Evans Paterson, S. Newbold Carlisle Norwood, Miss Norwood, the Misses Norton, Mr. David B. Ogden, F. J. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George Place, the Misses Patterson, Dodge Paul, R. F. Phifer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, J. G. Rosengarten, Nathaniel C. Reynal, B. R. Ruggles, William Rauch, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Frank Rawle, Dr. and Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Sedley, Miss Josephine G. Smith, Miss Helen Sanders, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Edgar T. Scott, Miss Seeley, Miss Sard, Miss Stewart, Miss Sharswood, Felix Schelling, C. Randolph Snowden, Miss Scott, Miss Gertrude Teers, Robert Toland, the Misses Tyson, James Ross Todd, Jr., and Mrs. Madison Taylor, Mrs. Thurber, Miss Thurber, George W. Vanderbilt, Martin Van Buren, James T. Woodward, Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop, Mrs. Daniel F. Worden, Dr. and Mrs. Guy Fairfax Whitney, Miss Wiltse, Miss Whittier, Harry Worthierspoon, Miss Wells, and Mrs. Zimmerman.

Preceding the ball, Mrs. Charles William Bergner and Miss Irwin of New-York entertained twenty of the naval officers at their beautiful home, Am Meer. The tables were decorated with La France roses, and the national colors were hung about the dining hall.

Mrs. William Keyser gave a luncheon to-day at Kebo to a party of sixteen, most of whom were young ladies. Two huge baskets of pink sweet peas, tastefully arranged with maidenhair ferns, gave the table a very pretty appearance. The party was composed of Mrs. William Keyser, Miss Keyser, Miss Coles, Miss M. Coles, Miss Hare, Miss Carter, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Angelica Livingston, Miss Hinkle, Miss Helen Steele, Miss Baldwin, Miss Frazier, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Rosina Hoyt, Miss Edith Woodward, Miss Knowlton, Miss Maria Mitchell, Miss McCormick, Miss Cutting, and Mrs. Frank Ellis.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 20.—It has been an Autumn day in Lenox, with the mercury registering only 65°. The women driving have worn their wraps, and the golf players have not found it uncomfortable going around the links. The trees are beginning to turn, and the goldenrod is in blossom, which reminds the cottagers that Autumn is near at hand.

The cottagers are rapidly returning, and will all be here within the next week, including the family of Anson Phelps Stokes, who will come on after the wedding of Mr. Stokes's oldest son, at Point-a-Pick, on the St. Lawrence River, to-morrow.

Langdon Valentine of New-York was the guest of Jack Williams to-day, and went around the golf course with him. Mr. Valentine has a golf course of nine links at his Onota Park, covering two and a half miles, which is quite equal to the course of the Lenox Country Golf Club in hazards and beauty of scenery. Many players are on Mr. Valentine's links every day.

Wright Barclay, who has been in New-York the past week, returned to Bonnie Brae to-day. The Barclay family are all here, and are entertaining many of their New-York friends.

Charles Lanier, who has been on a yachting trip with J. Pierpont Morgan, returned to Lenox over Sunday, going to New-York to-day. He will come up to Allen Winden again Friday.

Mrs. Henry May of New-York has leased the Eddy cottage, and will remain here through the Autumn.

Harry Flagler will spend the month of September in Lenox.

S. Howland Robbins, who was in Lenox early in the season, and has been spending the past few weeks at Bar Harbor, will return to Lenox for September.

J. Willis Martin, son-in-law of J. Sargent Brice, has arrived from Philadelphia, and will remain in Lenox for some days.

Robert Phifer will be in Lenox within a day or two. He is an enthusiastic golfer, and will enter the amateur contest for the championship. There is considerable speculation here as to whether he or S. Parkman Shaw will be the champion for the amateur prize. Mr. Phifer has had five or six years' experience on the golf grounds of Scotland and England. Mr. Shaw was practicing to-day, and is getting perfectly familiar with the local grounds. The best golfers here calculate that Mr. Phifer will have to make the rounds in less than forty strokes if he beats Mr. Shaw in the tournament.

A driving party, consisting of Mrs. G. C. Williams of New-York, Mrs. E. L. Snyder of Brooklyn and her daughter Miss Synder; Mrs. Mulliken of Baltimore and Mrs. Cohn of New-York arrived in Lenox to-day. They are making an extensive tour through this part of the State.

Mr. and Mrs. John Allen of Hartford, who are making a driving tour through the country, are spending a few days in town.

Homer T. Fuller of Springfield, Mo., is spending a few days in Lenox.

Miss Brooks, who is the guest of F. D. Tappan, is one of the best whips in Lenox. She will remain here for several days as the guest of the Tappans.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, who arrived in Lenox a few days ago, went to New-York to-day, to inspect additions and improvements to their town house.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—Society had a very busy day with a yacht race, lawn tennis, and polo on the programme. Attention had to be divided between the three, and neither received full justice. Cottagers gathered to-night at East Bourne Lodge, the Summer residence of Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who gave a ball for her son, Harry Whitehouse. The guests were received by Mrs. Whitehouse and the Misses Whitehouse. There were fully 200 altogether, including Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, the Hon. and Mrs. Michael H. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Townsend Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt, Lord Westmeath, H. O. Bax-Ironsides, Winthrop Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Oliver and P. Belmont, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Henry Clews, Jr., Mrs. F. G. S. d'Hauteville, Paul d'Hauteville, the Misses Blight, Atherton Blight, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Miss Sherman, Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Reginald Brooks, W. K. Thorn, Count Sierstopff, Mr. and Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, Miss Morton, Miss Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Bruce, Miss Clapp, and Miss Cushing. The cotillion was the feature. It was danced after supper in the white and gold ballroom, led by Harry Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice will give a lawn party to-morrow, with a dog circus, and a score or more of novel features. In the evening Mrs. August Belmont will give a ball at the Country Club, for which 300 cards are out.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong entertained at luncheon to-day.

The most elaborate dinner parties of the evening were given by Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Mrs. James Hude Beekman.

The Casino had its greatest day of the season, with over a hundred subscribers. Among them were George Work, Deane Miller, Mrs. J. F. Stone, the Misses Stone, H. Theodore Leggett, Henry M. Ward, Mrs. A. A. Attocha, Miss Attocha, Walter Norman Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Connor, Clarence Hebart, J. H. McConn, Mrs. C. A. Gurteen, A. Henry Phelps Case, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Balestier, Arthur Taylor, R. B. Van Courtlandt, Miss Josie Valentine, Grosvenor Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Havemeyer, H. W. Slocum, Stephen C. Millet, New-York; B. H. Dickson, Edward Dickson, Mrs. Charles A. Dean, Miss Eleanor H. Dean, Alfred Codman, M. B. Mason, E. H. Stillman, Herbert W. Mason, William H. Brown, Walter L. Jennings, Mrs. T. C. Nowell, Miss Simon Nowell, P. S. Sears, E. R. Lamson, Boston; John Cadwalader, John Cadwalader, Jr., Henry B. Bartow, M. Fielding, W. H. Thomas, J. A. Hovey, Miss H. L. Hovey, Philadelphia; Clifford A. Gould, Holcombe Ward, Orange; the Rev. W. Battershall, Albany; Arthur E. Foote, Joseph T. Whittelsey, New-Haven; Miss A. C. Robinson, Syracuse.

Cottagers are entertaining many guests. Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman have H. Theodore Leggett, Mrs. Theodore Leggett, Mrs. Annie Waterbury, and Miss Mary N. Sanders of New-York as their guests.

Others at cottages from New-York are Henry M. Ward, visiting Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach, and Walter Norman Eldredge, visiting Col. E. M. Neill.

The Rev. and Mrs. W. Battershall of Albany are at the cottage of Judge and Mrs. John Clinton Gray.

Arthur E. Foote of New-Haven is the guest of Thomas E. Stillman. Miss A. C. Robinson of Syracuse is visiting Mrs. P. S. Taggart. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Havemeyer of Hempstead are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. From Boston, Philip S. Sears is visiting F. Grand d'Hauteville. Mrs. Thomas S. Nowell and Miss Nowell are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Cottrell. Mr. Thomas Bartlett is the guest of Nathaniel Thayer, Jr.

Señor V. J. Dominquez, the Minister from the Argentine Republic, and Mme. Dominquez arrived to-day.

Among the prominent arrivals were: E. Maud Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Gross, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. Evans, Paterson; J. H. Quinn, Miss Anna Hall, Mrs. Franklin Hall, Mr. and Mrs. George Jenkin, Mrs. B. B. Comegys, Philadelphia; J. L. Peck, Thomas K. Loughlin, Pittsburg; Edward M. Gushee, Cambridge; Clifford A. Gould, Orange; Mrs. W. Livingstone Anderson, Charles E. Anderson, New-Brighton; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Dolger, South Orange; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Parmenter, Mr. and Mrs. Willis O. Chapin, Buffalo; R. H. Birdsall, James Haight, Jr., Port Chester, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell, Edward Wodiska, J. Braud, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Spink, Charles Tobias, H. A. Herr. Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes, R. Bayard Halsted, D. C. Halsted, T. J. McGillicuddy, J. T. Lawson, Belden J. Rogers, Miss Belle Rogers, William J. Bowen, Miss Guthrie, G. H. Moore, H. B. Cannon, N. Hobart, Clarence Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, James Manvick, John Wilson, Mrs. Montgomery Sicard, Miss Sicard, Mr. H. Sicard, Charles M. Pope, Alfred M. Pope, Stephen C. Willette, E. Willard Roby, New-York; Mrs. Mary Stuart Armstrong, F. A. Mann, Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand M. Peck, Mrs. M. C. Eppinstein, Miss Eppinstein, Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Dodge, Joseph W. Wear, St. Louis; A. W. Jenkins, Mrs. J. W. Dwight, Miss Dwight, Dryden, N. Y.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 20.—This is the fourth week of the Saratoga Summer lectures, and the attendance to-day was very large. Prof. G. Frederick Wright delivered a lecture upon "Greenland, Its Scenery and People."

The United States Hotel Waiters' Club held its annual reception at the Town Hall to-night.

Corinthian Chasseur, Commandery No. 53, Knights Templars, which arrived at Congress Hall last Saturday, left for the north to-day, en route to the Boston encampment. Washington Commandery, of this place, will next week send a delegation to Boston.

The Rev. Dr. R. S. Rust of Cincinnati, Ohio, conducted the National prayer meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms to-day. Mrs. R. S. Rust and Mrs. S. E. Strong this afternoon addressed the Woman's Home Missionary organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Many Summer visitors to-day accompanied the Episcopallans on their Lake George excursion.

Primrose and West's Minstrels appeared before a large audience in Convention Hall this evening.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are J. J. Morris, T. G. Van Cott, Miss F. Lowenstein, R. A. Dinahan, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Peiser, H. M. Lowenstein, Dr. Frauenthal, J. E. Sutcliffe, Miss M. Muller, W. Danenbaum, A. C. Meade, Mrs. J. Ascheim, Miss H. Ascheim, J. L. Smith, A. R. Hitchcock, Mrs. C. H. Primrose, A. W. Gage, H. Erdman, Miss B. T. Thompson, A. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Levy, H. M. Cox, H. W. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schwartz, C. Kayfman, I. S. Bach, W. A. Borden, A. Smith, T. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Peck, Master Lasker, Miss Sanders, Miss M. Ingersoll, Mrs. Rabel, A. Ruyter, the Rev. J. C. Regney, J. T. Reed, E. Levy, Mrs. G. Lasker, M. Lasker, Miss Miller, Mrs. F. C. Sawyer, R. G. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. J. Reilly, Mrs. Viela, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leebeskind, Miss E. De Bost, W. B. Smith, M. Opperman, H. Koper, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mrs. A. H. Terwilliger, Miss Terwilliger, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pardner, L. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fletcher, W. L. Cogswell, Miss H. Bresiin, Mr. and Mrs. T. Flint, J. H. Deyo, A. Benson, S. Lasserwalk, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Kooker, D. E. Dake, Mrs. J. A. Ingersoll, H. W. Powers, D. A. Hegerman, J. T. Sharkey, W. F. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. St. George, W. S. Braley, R. S. Floyd, M. S. Lasserwalk, J. Tracey, Miss H. Jephson, J. W. Decker, S. C. Downes, C. W. McDonald, H. F. Griffin, C. A. Wells, J. Cummings, F. Halpin, Mrs. R. E. Love, Miss K. Sherlock, Mrs. E. Henry, P. Posena, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lukes, Miss E. Posener, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Campbell, Dr. G. W. Lasserwalk, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Scott, Miss Scott, F. Regan, F. Smith, M. Halpin, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Watterson, the Misses Duffy, L. Hernpel, J. C. Travis, Dr. and Mrs. W. T. McMorris, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hogan, the Rev. E. J. Runk.

From Brooklyn: P. H. McMahon, Miss Tuttle, G. W. Tuttle, C. C. Howard, J. Letzkus, G. E. Nostrans, W. H. Kane, A. L. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Krayewski, Miss H. Loscher, Jr., Miss Alle, Jr., S. E. O'Hara, Mrs. L. White, W. Knetter, Miss F. E. Tracey, G. E. Tracey, G. W. Smith, and Dr. W. C. Bryant.

From Washington: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wells, Mrs. E. T. Loomis, J. T. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. May, and M. Hausman.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Another beautiful day furnished opportunity for many driving parties to find enjoyment. Mr. and Mrs. David Wadsworth, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Gates, Miss Hollister, and Mrs. Evans, from the Spring House, drove over to Five-Mile Point for an Otsego bass dinner.

A party from the Earlington, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzsimmons, J. R. Floyd, the Misses Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, the Misses Thompson, and Dr. Mitchel found entertainment in a trip to Cooperstown.

The baseball nine also visited Cooperstown to-day, and defeated the ball nine there for the first time this Summer on the latter's grounds. The battery work of Summersgill and Lestage was fine, and good plays were made by Smith, Ransom, and Renning. The score was: Richfield, 7; Cooperstown, 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Swits Conde, Miss Conde, and Harold Westcott, from the Spring House, took dinner at the Lake House this evening.

D. Jones Crain gave a reception and card party at his private residence at Callen this evening. Among the guests were Miss Von Stade, Miss Cornell, the Misses Ward, Mrs. A. K. Michler, Mrs. Charlotte Warren, Mr. Charles Warren, and Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Proctor.

Charles E. Miller, a lawyer from New-York, arrived at the Spring House to-day.

W. J. Dargeon entertained a party, consisting of Mrs. Gueli and son, Mr. and Mrs. Darrow, Miss McCoert, and Miss Moon from New-York, at the Earlington to-day.

New-York arrivals at the Spring House are Mrs. George Dusenbury, George B. Holme, Charles E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. Chatworthy, and Henry A. Himmelman.

New-Yorkers who arrived at the Earlington to-day are E. Darrell and lady, Mrs. Graley and son, Miss McGroone, Mr. and Mrs. G. U. Waller, and Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Ward.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 20.—A good stiff southwest breeze prevailed here nearly all day, which cooled the air splendidly, but it had a tendency to cause less bathing than in the last few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman are sojourning for a few days at Thousand Islands.

Lewis O'Donohue of New-York, a nephew of J. J. O'Donohue, who is summering in the Drexel cottage at West End, fell from his bicycle yesterday and broke his arm.

The funeral of Mrs. Henrietta Rindskopf, who died Thursday at Hollywood cottage No. 11, took place to-day. The remains were taken to New-York in a Pullman parlor car, accompanied by a number of the cottage people.

Mrs. John B. Case of Port Orange, Fla., and Miss Jennie Sutton of Philadelphia, returned to Flemington, N. J., to-day, after a two weeks' stay at this place.

The Rev. Pennington Corson performed two marriage ceremonies yesterday. The contracting parties were Robert H. Applegate and Margaret Tabor; Edward S. Craig and Cedo E. Bennett, all of this place.

Mrs. Mary Hall of Lebanon, N. J., is visiting Miss Cassie Smith.

Mrs. James Bowne and Anna M. Bowne of South River, N. J

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-155th St—4:00—Baseball—Pittsburg vs. New-York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Gypsy Baron.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	70	64	65
6 A. M.	69	61	64
9 A. M.	66	65	68
12 M.	72	71	76
4 P. M.	74	75	77
6 P. M.	73	74	77
9 P. M.	72	71	73
12 P. M.	68	70	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....71½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....66
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....70

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

A TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

The State Democracy's occupation is by no means gone. Its organization should not only be kept up, it should be fortified. It ought to be better organized in future than it ever has been in the past, certainly better organized than it is at present. The State Democrats will have work to do. No man who has observed the recent behavior of Tammany in its process of "reorganization" can doubt that. The same old names come to the fore, the same methods obtain, and apparently the same old motives inspire. Good counsel, offered in abundance, was rejected with disdain. It does not appear that the reorganizers of Tammany have learned anything or forgotten anything. Beyond doubt there are many thousands of Democrats in this city who are and must continue to be out of sympathy with Tammany's purposes in municipal politics. These Democrats will be organized, and we do not doubt that from time to time they will have occasion to oppose the local candidates of Tammany Hall. The function of the State Democracy will be that of the old County Democracy, only we hope it will not pursue the same courses or meet the same fate. In the peculiar conditions existing in this city two organizations will not harm the Democratic Party at large.

The resolute men who, under Mr. Edward M. Shepard's leadership, have organized in opposition to the old Brooklyn ring will most certainly not consent to abandon their organization for the sake of harmony or anything else. They, too, have work to do, and it is plain from the outspoken nature of their utterances that they intend to do it. There will, therefore, be two Democratic organizations in Brooklyn this Fall as well as in New-York.

This condition was apparently not foreseen or was ignored by the State Committee when it adopted its resolution about the primaries last week. The Times foresaw it plainly and presented for adoption a plan by which complete union in the State canvass could be effected, even though in the municipal canvasses the want of harmony should be total and terrific. The plan we suggested has been commented upon in various degrees of approval, but no one has ventured to say, much less to demonstrate, that it was impracticable. In our judgment, representatives of the two factions of the Democracy in this city and in Brooklyn should agree by means of conferences upon a union list of delegates to the State Convention at Syracuse, to the end that the delegations sent from New-York and from Kings may be known, not as the Tammany and the McLaughlin delegations, or the State Democracy and the Shepard delegations, but as the Democratic delegations. It would give great satisfaction to the Democrats in the interior of the State and in other States to read the news that united Democratic delegations had for once gone to a State Convention from these two cities.

There is no ethical or political obstacle, no reason in reformed politics or unreformed politics, why this most desirable end should not be attained. If the men of the regular organizations in this city and in Brooklyn desire to be recognized as Democrats in State and National affairs, they will certainly consent to waive formalities and even to make sacrifices in order to promote harmonious party action in the convention and at the polls. If in their zeal for the much-needed purification of municipal government in New-York and Brooklyn the State Democracy and the Shepard Democrats have not faltered in their devotion to the principles of the Democratic Party, if their desire for the triumph of that party and its principles next year has not abated, they certainly will not seek to put obstacles in the way of the limited union we have suggested, but will rather use all diligence to bring it about.

The State Democracy last Fall united with the Republicans to elect a Republican Mayor in this city, just as two years ago the Shepard Democrats united with the Brooklyn Republicans to elect Mayor Schieren. In each case the union was temporary and for a special purpose. It is safe to assume that very few members of either organization cherished at that time or have since acquired any fondness for the McKinley tariff, extravagant pensions, the fostering of monopolies, or any other of the characteristic policies of the Republican Party. They emerged from their association with Republicans as good Democrats as ever, but good Democracy and party loyalty come to the test this year, and they must not fail. Democrats who united last year with Republicans for municipal reform are perfectly free this year to resume their relations with their own party. Nor will the State Democrats and Shepard Democrats who unite with the regular organizations in the choice of delegates to Syracuse forfeit their freedom of action for the future. That two sets of primaries will be held in each city is inevitable if two organizations are to be maintained. That is no obstacle to union delegations agreed upon in conference.

THE TRIAL RACE.

The desire of the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club to make an exhaustive investigation of the comparative merits of the Vigilant and the Defender can only be commended, both in justice to each of the competing yachts and for the safety of the cup of which the club is the custodian. The trial races are, in fact, held primarily for the information of the committee, and seemed to most persons superfluous for that purpose, so conclusively had the superiority of the Defender already been established.

The more remarkable was the omission of the Defender to show what she could do with the Vigilant in the freshening breeze and increasing sea in which the second round of yesterday's race would have been sailed, if the race had been completed, and also to win a special trophy very well worth having. There is, of course, no doubt that her people gave up the race which they seemed to have in hand only because there was something seriously amiss with the boat, though the explanation given was even more remarkable than the omission it explains. That the rigging of a boat which has been two months in commission and in racing trim, and which has been very carefully and deliberately fitted for this particular race, had so stretched in racing thirty miles, in a moderate breeze, as to endanger the mast, does not seem very creditable to those who have been charged with the construction and the management of the boat.

The first round of the course simply confirmed the showing that had been made before, a showing singularly uniform, and that is that the Defender is distinctly faster than the Vigilant to windward, while off the wind there is not much to choose between the boats. Yesterday the Defender proved herself in going to windward, though not in a beat dead to windward, about half a minute a mile better than the Vigilant. In general racing this difference would be quite decisive, without reference to other points of sailing, for this is the up-hill work of sailing, and whoever can climb a hill faster than another need not be afraid though the other can roll down a little faster than he. It is to be hoped that both boats will be in trim for the next trial race, for, even though their comparative merits can scarcely be said to be any longer in question, the contest is very pretty sailing.

SURRENDER OF THE SALOONS.

The scenes of Monday in the Court of General Sessions and the Court of Special Sessions may fairly be taken as evidence that the saloons have surrendered. It is to be hoped that the surrender will be followed by a compliance with the law hereafter in good faith, if not with cheerfulness. It was a mistaken policy to defy the law and resist its enforcement after the authorities had determined upon its strict execution.

The current of public opinion has been set awry on the general question of Sunday prohibition, and if the liquor dealers will henceforth exhibit a law-abiding spirit, it will recover its normal course. People are beginning to assume that public opinion is in favor of keeping all drinking places closed on Sunday hereafter in this city, simply because it has clearly sustained the authorities in enforcing the existing law.

This is hardly a fair assumption, but the saloon keepers are responsible for the impression upon which it is based, because they have confused the issues of a more liberal law and of obedience to law, whatever it may be. The people have been brought to the support of a strict application of the Sunday law for the time being by their sense of the importance of maintaining law and public authority and compelling the submission of those who assume an attitude of defiance. It does not follow that they are convinced that the law is a wise one and ought not be changed. On the contrary, many who have sustained its enforcement have also expressed their disapproval of its provisions.

If the resistance is removed, and the liquor dealers use their influence, not only in this city, but throughout the State, in support of a test of popular sentiment upon the law itself by giving it everywhere a strict application, there will be a chance to get at the real attitude of the people and an opportunity to agitate in favor of more liberal legislation. This cannot, however, be safely directed against the general policy of Sunday prohibition. It should be directed in favor of "home rule" and of local option regarding this particular question.

There is no occasion for assuming what public opinion is upon such a subject, for there is a way of ascertaining it. It is certainly not normally different in this city from what it is in Brooklyn, and yet many people have been assuming it to be quite the opposite. Those who admit that a law regulating affairs which touch the local life of the people closely should accord with the prevailing sentiment among them, and must accord with it in order to be honestly enforced for any length of time, should agree that the only way of ascertaining that sentiment is to put the measure of regulation to a vote.

All ought now to work together for local option on the Sunday question. The Legislature should be willing to put the responsibility upon the people affected, where it belongs; those who favor some liberal system of Sunday regulation should be willing to submit it to popular approval, and those who believe in a rigid Sunday closing should consent to let the people vote upon it. The issue has thus far been submission to law. Let it henceforth be the right of the people to decide for themselves what the law shall be.

THE PENNSYLVANIA POT AND KETTLE.

It may seem very queer, but it is Quay who is playing the part of reformer in the contest for the control of the Republican Convention in Pennsylvania. He says that he is making a campaign for "good government and better politics"; he is "against the use of money in politics" and "corporate control of Legislatures and Municipal Councils"; he believes that "public office should be for public benefit," and tenure in subordinate places should be "during good behavior," and that no employé of State or Local Government should be "permitted to influence primaries or elections" or be "assessed upon his salary" for political purposes.

It is Quay that says these things, Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, sometime irreverently called "Matt" Quay and "Boss" Quay, and not Wayne MacVeagh or any pestilent Mugwump or independent. What makes this seem so queer is that Quay has been so identified in times past with the ways and means of party advancement which he now denounces that one naturally supposed the "reform movement" was the one that had been started against him.

And yet, when we consider that that movement is directed by "Dave" Martin, and what is elegantly termed the "hog combine" in Philadelphia, and "Chris" Magee and the corresponding "gang" in Pittsburg, it is very difficult to see where the "reform" is to come in on that side, even though Gov. Hastings appears as the figurehead of the combination. The fact seems to be that Quay's machine in the eastern end of the State got out of his control and those whom he had originally put in charge of it turned it against him and joined with his old-time enemies in the western section to "down" him. They resorted to the old-time methods in which he had trained them, to "plague the inventor."

Now Quay has turned around and is playing the reform game himself and showing up the exceeding sinfulness of his enemies. He whose reputation has accumulated so much soot is directing attention to the blackness of those who seek to take the control of the party away from him. There seems, indeed, to be very little to choose between the Quay and anti-Quay factions in Pennsylvania. They are alike corrupt, greedy, and self-seeking, and there is no real reform inside the party which has been brought up on the doctrine that the people of the country should be taxed to fatten the monopolies of a State or a section.

WILL IT BLOW OVER?

Mr. Ireland, the owner of the building that collapsed on West Broadway and killed fifteen people in its fall, was not in court yesterday, in spite of what was understood to be the assurance of his counsel the day before that he would be present. Yesterday the counsel explained that his client would be present when he was wanted. It seems odd that the issue of a subpoena and of a warrant should not have impressed upon Mr. Ireland the anxiety of the Coroner to hear what he had to say. Now it seems that the counsel has explicitly promised the Coroner that his client should be in court to-day, and explained that he had advised him not to be there before lest his picture should be put in the newspapers. We admit that the prospect of that ordeal may well terrify a shrinking citizen. But after all, when a man has a straight story to tell, showing that, contrary to the prevailing belief, he is guiltless of the blood of fifteen persons who have come to their deaths by the collapse of his building, it seems that not even the fear of having his so-called likeness, in the newspapers ought to deter him from telling his story at the earliest moment.

We have already intimated that Mr. Ireland may have reasons for not assuaging the curiosity of the Coroner, or even treating that official with ordinary courtesy. Perhaps he is reserving his powers of conciliation for Col. Fellows, and particularly for the Clerk of the Pigeon Holes in Col. Fellows's office. If one has ingratiated himself with the Clerk of the Pigeon Holes, experience teaches that he can bear with an equal mind the censure of a Coroner's jury and even the more specific reprobation of a Grand Jury. The building which fell in Orchard Street last March killed only five persons to Mr. Ireland's building's fifteen; but yet its fall was thought to be an incident worthy of judicial inquiry. After the Coroner's jury had well censured everybody implicated, the Grand Jury took up the investigation, and on March 20 indicted for manslaughter Timothy J. Ormsby, the official Inspector of the building; John Gleaves and Peter Cornes, the contractors, and William T. Lennon, the owner. Nothing remained to meet the ends of justice except that these indictments should be brought to trial. That was the business of Col. Fellows, but he was too much absorbed in some other official business, of the nature of which we are not advised, to trouble himself about anything so trivial as manslaughter in the second degree. The Clerk of the Pigeon Holes is still incubating the indictments, and the four indicted men are at large and at peace. They waited for it to blow over, and it blew over, and if Mr. Ireland had not happened to encounter a misadventure similar to their own in the pursuit of economy, nobody would have recalled their cases. Now it is possible that Col. Fellows may rouse himself like a strong man after sleep, shaking his invincible locks, and push the Clerk of the Pigeon Holes off those indictments and try them. It is even possible that he will bring the conclusions of the Coroner's jury in the Ireland case to the notice of the Grand Jury and the conclusions of the Grand Jury to the notice of a petit jury. But the Colonel will be much more apt to wake up if pins are stuck into him by the public and by the Judges than if he is left alone. Meanwhile Mr. Ireland's counsel seems to have had good grounds for advising his client to avoid publicity, with its concomitant peril of his picture in the newspapers. Privacy is dear to all right-minded men, but it is particularly valuable to the owner of a building which has collapsed with fatal results.

FORTY-EIGHT MILLIONS FOR GUNS.

Having taken account of his stock of heavy guns and mortars completed or under construction for the coastwise forts, Gen. Flagler finds that $48,000,000 more will be required to complete their armament, according to the present plans.

This is a large sum, and it must be augmented, as we understand the matter, by the heavy cost of purchasing some additional sites for new batteries and of erecting emplacements thereon for all new guns that are not to be mounted in existing works. But Gen. Flagler proposes that the amount he requires shall be distributed over twelve years, making only $4,000,000 a year; and, since Congress has not hesitated to lay out three or four times such a sum for river or harbor improvements, and thirty or forty times such a sum for pensions, it cannot be called excessive. Even with the added annual needs of the Chief of Engineers for his part in the work of coast defense, it is not excessive. Apparently, $5,000,000 a year would cover all requirements.

The reason why Gen. Flagler fixes upon twelve years for the completion of this task is that if the gun factory at West Troy were running at its full capacity it would take that time for it to turn out the guns which have been determined to be necessary for the complete protection of all our principal ports. Should a shorter period be fixed, it would be necessary either to have some guns made by private establishments, just as the Bethlehem Iron Works are now manufacturing 100 heavy guns for the forts, under the authorization of Congress, or else to increase the Government's facilities. This last could be done by enlarging the factory at West Troy, or building another one elsewhere, or, as has lately been suggested, utilizing the naval factory at Washington for this purpose. But all that the Chief of Ordnance now desires is the full employment of the facilities already existing in the Watervliet factory at West Troy, and this will require $4,000,000 a year for the guns and mortars, with such additional sums as may be needed for the emplacements.

One advantage of the forts is that, being strictly for defense, they are not exposed to the criticism of plunging the country into an aggressive policy; and another is that, when once constructed, with the guns mounted, they can be maintained in peace with only the small garrisons needed to take care of them and to guard against surprise by an enemy.

Emperor William is having the finest sort of a time in celebrating victories won over the French. It not only gives him daily opportunity to play with soldiers and to make resonant speeches to his heart's content, but it distracts public attention from the growth of Socialism in Germany, and really makes a few people believe that the empire exists to-day, not in spite of, but on account of, the Hohenzollern family. Taking everything into consideration, however, a big and nominally civilized nation might possibly find better excuses for self-glorification than its successes in overpowering a neighboring and closely related people, particularly as the successes gained twenty-five years ago were achieved at a moment when France was utterly unprepared for war, when she had not a General who knew his trade or his duty, no army worthy of the name, and when her Government consisted of a sick man and a silly woman. With a record such as the Germans have in letters, science, and art, it would be more wise as well as more modern for her to nourish the patriotism of her sons on glories that are real, of which sort she has no lack.

Truth comes by mail, falsehood by telegraph, continues to be the only rule by which to judge news from Cuba. Day after day the monotonous stories of insurgent defeat and Spanish victory continue to arrive over the cable from Havana. These silly yarns are not even picturesque. A deadly sameness characterizes them all, and never a Spanish carpet-bagger, from Martinez Campos down to his cheapest telegraph operator, seems to suspect that the methods of guerrilla warfare are as well understood, though not so often practiced, in other countries as in that unhappy island, where centuries of heartless cruelty and conscienceless exploitation have forced its people to adopt those methods almost exclusively in their present desperate, but far from hopeless, struggle. Naturally nine in ten of the so-called "battles" end in a "repulse of the rebels." They only attack to harass the royal forces, to keep them on the march from place to place, and to wear them out by an endless succession of indecisive skirmishes, avoiding set encounters and real trials of strength as much as possible. This may not be war, and it certainly is not magnificent, but it has been so effective that what at first was a mere uprising of a few discontented plantation hands has become a great rebellion, covering three-fourths of the island, and driving Spain to exert all her scanty resources in a last despairing campaign to maintain her hold on her one remaining possession in this half of the world. Guerrillas fight and run away, but they are as ready for more fighting after one of these vaunted reverses as they were before.

Now that Forecaster Dunn's belated cold wave has arrived, the public will be much readier to sympathize with him in the very just grievance he has against certain persons. These guileful speculators in cereals, it appears, have been inventing the most fearsome predictions about two months of complete drought, and have boldly affixed his name to their own mendacious imaginings. Of course this was a wholly indefensible procedure, and our local prophet has a perfect right to object, and he chooses, with such vigor as his conscience and the laws will permit. Still, if he would only look at the matter in a calm and philosophical way, he might not be altogether displeased. While it is a fact that every forecaster, whether of weather or the millennium, can fairly claim the privilege of making his own guesses, and to repudiate any that do not bear his signature on the wrapper, yet there is an obvious compliment, both intended and implied, in the surreptitious borrowing of a prophet's name for use on contraband wares. It at least proves that, occasionally scorned though he may be in his own county, Mr. Dunn is not without honors in districts remote and rural, indeed, but not on that account necessarily unworthy of respect. New-Yorkers are a cynical and unbelieving lot, more given to noticing a seer's failures than his successes. Never a one of them would think of winning belief for any statement whatever by asserting that Mr. Dunn had made it. Unless he is content to go without that sort of compliment for all the rest of his days, he would better not be too severe on these enterprising speculators.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CALL ON CHINA

Minister O'Conor Is Instructed to Demand a Complete Inquiry into the Ku Cheng Massacre.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Morning Post tomorrow will say that it is learned that N. R. O'Conor, British Minister to China, has been fully authorized to demand that the Chinese Government issue any necessary directions to the local officials to insure a complete and satisfactory inquiry into the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Pall Mall Gazette ascribes the action of the Chinese officials at Ku-Cheng in preventing the British and American Consuls from being present at the examination of the persons arrested for participating in the massacre of Christians at that place to fear on the part of the authorities that the testimony of the prisoners will inculpate them.

The refusal of the authorities, the dispatch says, shows the futility of allowing Consuls to start on their mission without the accompaniment of a strong British military escort. As the matter now stands, the Consuls are powerless, and the whole inquiry is a farce.

HONGKONG, Aug. 20.—Information has been received here confirming the previous reports that the Prefect accompanying the commission of inquiry into the massacre of Christians at Ku-Cheng, as well as the Chinese officials at that place, have positively refused to permit the British and American Consuls to be present during the examination of the prisoners connected with the outrages.

The Consuls have made a formal protest, and the matter has been referred to the Viceroy. In consequence of this action of the Chinese authorities serious difficulties are expected.

FOR PEACE AMONG ALL NATIONS

Meeting of the Connecticut Society and the National Union.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 20.—The Connecticut Peace Society, with the Universal Peace Union, convened for its yearly meeting in Peace Grove to-day. Upon the platform were many delegates and speakers, among them being Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood of Washington, D. C.; John Branson, Dr. S. T. Evanson, John Collins, Oliver S. Fell of Philadelphia, M. R. Leverson of Staten Island, W. G. Brown of Toronto, Canada, and George Foster of Westerly.

The meeting was opened with words of welcome by the presiding officer, Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia. L. W. Crouch, President of the Connecticut Peace Society, read an original paper on "Peace and the Church," and friendly letters from Gov. Coffin, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. E. E. Hale, George Minier of Minier, Ill.; Sidi R. Brown of Columbia, S. C.; the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton of New-York City, Merrill E. Oates, President of Amherst College, and many others, were read. Peace songs were sung by young people from Norwich.

The chief speaker of the day was W. G. Brown of Toronto, Canada. He forcefully and logically urged higher ideals for the home, school, Church, and State. He dwelt upon the immense expenditure of Europe on armaments, and the nation's men, who are taken from industrial pursuits to become soldiers. He believed it hardly reasonable that such armies would long be content with the simple duties of police patrol.

A song by a chorus of children from Norwich was followed by the peace prize contest in recitation. The number of contestants was eighteen, and their work was of average excellence. The judges were Belva Lockwood of Washington, Mary Frost Ormsby of New-York City, John Collins, Dr. Sarah Evanson, and John Bramson of Philadelphia. The prize was a large India proof from an original copperplate of West's picture, "Penn's Treaty with the Indians," and was won by Miss Laura Packer of Mystic, who recited "The Young Soldier," by Carey. Frank Lester of Norwich recited the Twelfth Chapter of Romans, and stood second in the estimation of the judges.

At the close of the contest an address was made by James P. Stoddard of Boston, who spoke heartily in favor of peace; Dr. Sarah T. Evanson also made an address. She is one of the most aggressive of peace workers. Her remarks were chiefly directed to the young people, and were well received. The meeting for the day closed with singing by a children's chorus.

HOMEOPATHY'S GAIN IN MEXICO

President Diaz Sanctions a National College of Medicine.

MEXICO CITY, Via El Paso, Tex., Aug. 20.—The Homeopaths here are jubilant over securing Governmental recognition for their School of Medicine. It is now two years since Gen. Diaz became interested in homeopathy, on viewing its successful use in his family, and gave his consent to establish a homeopathic hospital here.

The hospital has shown such excellent results as to greatly gratify the President. He has issued a decree giving Governmental sanction to the establishment of a national homeopathic college of medicine and surgery, which will be finely equipped, and in which students may have the same severe and ample course of training as in allopathic colleges of medicine.

Steel Company Reorganization.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—A mortgage for $7,000,000 from the Maryland Steel Company to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia was filed for record in the Clerk's office at Towson yesterday. This is in accordance with the arrangements made with the creditors of the Maryland and Pennsylvania steel companies, by which the companies were taken out of the hands of receivers and reorganized. By the terms of the mortgage the two steel companies will jointly issue $4,000,000 in bonds to be secured by mortgage. An additional $3,000,000 in bonds will also be issued under the mortgage to take up at maturity bonds to a similar amount, and now outstanding against the Maryland Company. The mortgage covers all the property and franchises of the Maryland Steel Company, including over 1,000 acres of land at and adjoining Sparrow's Point.

Striking Silk Weavers Unsuccessful.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Aug. 20.—The strike of the weavers in the Oppenheim Silk Mills here, which was begun July 8, is ended, and nearly all the weavers returned to work to-day at the old schedule of wages. They struck because their demand for an increase of 20 per cent. was refused.

The proprietors claimed that they could not pay the wages asked, and all appeals to them for an increase proved futile. The weavers held a caucus this morning, and, as there were no signs of the proprietors granting their demands, decided to resume work at the old wages. The mills were closed down two weeks ago, when over 200 employes, exclusive of the weavers, were thrown out of work in consequence of the strike.

Steamship Comanche to be Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The steel steamship Comanche, which is being built at Cramps's shipyard for the Clyde Line, will be launched Thursday. The vessel will be added to the Clyde Company's Florida fleet, and her first trip is scheduled for the latter part of November. The Comanche is 320 feet in length, 45 feet beam, and has a tonnage of 3,500, with quadruple expension engines to develop a speed of 15 to 16 knots an hour. There will be accommodations for 200 first cabin passengers and 100 others. The interior fittings will be patterned after the St. Louis and the St. Paul of the American Line.

"CAMPBELL AND VICTORY"

Ohio Democrats Drown Refusals with Their Shouts.

SORG COULD HAVE BEEN SELECTED

The Free-Silver Men Realize that They Are Overwhelmed by Numbers—Senator Brice Cannot Be Beaten.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Unless there is a sharp and sudden change in the political temperature, the nomination for Governor will be bestowed by the Democratic State Convention to-morrow upon ex-Gov. James E. Campbell by acclamation. All afternoon and evening the bands have been playing "The Campbells Are Coming," and the thousands in the streets have taken up the refrain. Campbell badges have sprung into view in every direction, and the voice of the ex-Governor himself, as he declared to his friends with earnestness and unquestionable sincerity that he was not and could not be a candidate and that neither his financial condition nor his future engagements would permit of his making the race, was drowned by the cheering of the packed corridors for "Campbell and victory!"

There was a time this morning when it looked as though Congressman Paul J. Sorg would be the nominee. Many of his friends were of the opinion that he had only to say the word to head the ticket, and the wires to Lakewood, N. J., and Chautauqua, N. Y., at one of which places he was supposed to be sojourning, were kept hot with messages urging him to take a special train and put in an appearance among his friends before the opening of the convention. Had he yielded to these importunities the programme contemplated the selection of ex-Gov. Campbell as permanent Chairman, from which point of vantage he could have declared his inability to become a candidate and then the nomination of Sorg could have been made without the formality of a ballot. Later in the day, however, the Congressman wired from Lakewood that he was sick and unable to make the journey, and that he did not seek or want the nomination. Even when this message was made public and Campbell stock was proportionately elevated, there were many who persisted in buttonholing and shouting for the Middletown man. When this was brought to-night to the attention of Joseph B. Hughes, ex-Consul to Birmingham, who is regarded as the lieutenant of the Congressman's boom, he said:

"Sorg's name will not be mentioned in the convention to-morrow by any one that is his friend. If he is placed in nomination, it will not by his friends, and these have absolute authority for compelling its withdrawal."

But no amount of eloquent pleading or protestation, however, will avail Campbell to-morrow if the delegates continue in their mood of to-night. It was not until the voice of the convention on the financial issues assumed the form of a foregone conclusion that anything was said or heard about candidates. Before that, from the coming in of the first delegation, the question of silver or gold was the all-absorbing topic, while with it was blended the strong personal hostility manifested in many quarters toward Senator Brice. This latter feature was eliminated at the secret midnight conference of the silver men, as calculated to injure their cause, while the radical element was also overruled by the adoption of a moderate resolution as the silver plank for the platform, in which the terms "free and unlimited" and "16 to 1" were for once conspicuous only by their absence.

It became apparent to-day, however, that, gallant fight though they had made, and willing as they were to keep it up to the end, the friends of silver were overwhelmed by numbers. They found delegates of their thinking among the Brice following who would not antagonize the Senator by working with them, while they also claimed to have suffered losses in their own ranks because of their decision to keep out of personalities. Efforts were made this morning to induce Allen W. Thurman and his cohorts to be content with the convention's indorsement of the National financial plank of 1892, but he brusquely replied that they would just as soon support a resolution affirming allegiance to the financial plank adopted by the Republican State Convention at Zanesville. Until the arrival of Senator Brice this afternoon there was some question among the sound-money advocates as to the exact form of the financial plank that would meet his position, but he soon set all doubts at rest with the declaration that all that was necessary was a ringing reaffirmation of the National Democratic money plank of 1892. When this was conveyed to Allen Thurman he went over to the Senator's quarters, and, after greetings had been exchanged, put the question bluntly:

"How do you interpret the platform of 1892, Senator? Don't you regard it as a gold platform?"

"Certainly," the Senator replied.

"Then, do you want or expect us, as Democrats who believe in silver, to adopt it?"

"The Democracy, in National Convention, adopted it," was the Senator's diplomatic rejoiner.

"Well, we won't," Thurman retorted, as he turned on his heel.

Subsequently the Senator said: "I want it to be understood that I am here in attendance at this convention not only on account of the pleasure I take in meeting a large number of my constituents, but a so because one of my earnest desire and purpose to see that the Ohio Democracy shall sustain the National Administration upon the financial policy. I am not here to do anything else, or to secure anything else.

"I have no preference in the way of candidates, and do not propose to say anything about that feature of this convention. I want to see a united and harmonious Democracy declare for sound money, and beyond that I will have nothing more to ask. This has been my position right along, and it will be so to the end. Not in a single instance have I attempted, or will I attempt, to exert any influence other than that which has for its object the support of the Administration and the placing of the Ohio Democracy upon a good financial platform."

The sound-money advocates to-night are claiming seven-tenths of the convention.

The various district delegations held meetings this evening to select officers of the convention and members of the various committees. The selection of a Committee on Resolutions resulted in the choice of eighteen sound-money men and only three silver advocates. Each of the contesting delegations from Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) were given a representation on the committee, and, as two of these will be retired, the summary represents the stand the regular twenty-one members will take. The committee went into session and organized by the selection of Frank Hurd of Toledo as Chairman. In the new State Central Committee the Brice men are overwhelmingly in the majority.

The Committee on Permanent Organization decided to continue the temporary officers. Senator Brice will thus preside throughout the proceedings.

Republicans Desire Delay.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—This was "Governor's Day," and a large number of Republican politicians were here. During the day a number of candidates for Governor and their friends prepared a petition to the State Committee, asking that the date for holding the State Convention, now fixed for Sept. 19, be postponed, that those who desired might attend the dedication of the Chickamauga monument. Gen. Sewall, who disapproved of the proposition when he heard it this afternoon, and others, thought it would be a bad move and likely to produce confusion, because some of the county primaries have already been called. State Controller Hancock said to-night that the request to change the date had been recalled and that the movement would be abandoned.

Sound-Money Democrats Indignant.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 20.—The sound-money Democrats are incensed at the action of Gen. Hardin last night in declaring for free silver and interpreting the platform to be a declaration in favor of the white metal. Some sound-money men declare they will cast a vote for sound money by supporting Col. Bradley. It is said Hardin will combine with Blackburn and fight the entire Democratic State press.

Death of

A CUBAN CHIEF EXECUTED

Mujiga's Death Sentence Approved by the Spanish Authorities.

SALCEDO PREDICTS SUPPRESSION

Active Operations to be Resumed in November—Railroad Near Algodonal Destroyed by Insurgents.

MADRID, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Imparcial from Havana says that the death sentence passed upon the rebel chief Mujiga was confirmed by the authorities, and it is understood that the sentence was executed at Matanzas yesterday.

Gen. Salcedo, who commanded the Spanish troops in the First Military District of Cuba, has returned to Spain, arriving at Corunna yesterday.

Gen. Salcedo declares that the campaign against the insurgents in Cuba will be actively resumed in November, and that Santiago de Cuba, Ciego de Avila, and Puerto Principe will be strongly garrisoned with Spanish troops.

The consensus of opinion among the Spanish officers in Cuba, he says, is that these movements, together with keeping a close watch on the coast, will put an end to the rebellion by 1896.

HAVANA, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "The rebels have cut the telegraph wires and destroyed the railroad near Algodonal, and troops have been sent from Alto Songo to protect the men who are making repairs and prevent them from being fired upon by the insurgents.

"Col. Tejada's column, which has arrived at San Luis, had a battle yesterday with a rebel band under Higinio and Vazquez at La Julia. The column then proceeded to Hatillo, Paraiso, and Santa Rita.

"Near Burenes they surprised and attacked a rebel band 200 strong, and routed it, killing four men, taking one prisoner, and capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition."

KIRKLAND AND MISSIONARIES.

Evidence of Maltreatment of Christians in Syria Sought for Vainly.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—The statement that Rear Admiral Kirkland had cast serious reflections on the integrity of American missionaries in Turkey, which called forth an answer from the editor of the Presbyterian Banner, is said in official circles to be not sustained by the facts.

Admiral Kirkland's report on the result of his investigation into the alleged outrages on American missionaries in Syria contains nothing that could be construed as offensive by missionaries or other persons concerned. The result of the investigation, as shown by the report, was a failure to discover any information tending to sustain the charges that Christians had been crucified and otherwise ill-treated.

Admiral Kirkland visited every accessible port on the Syrian coast in the cruiser San Francisco, and made a very thorough inquiry into all the complaints. At each port he invited on board of the vessel the local authorities and all persons who had charges to make or testimony to give.

Not one who came in response to invitation could give direct evidence of the alleged outrages, and the hearsay evidence was of more than usually flimsy character. It was impossible to follow it up and obtain statements from persons who claimed to have witnessed ill-treatment of Christians.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Cutter Live Yankee Sunk and Bark Howth Damaged in Storm.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The British ship Coringa, Capt. Davison, from Penarth, Aug. 13, for Rio Janeiro, came into collision with and sank the pilot cutter Live Yankee of Breaksea Point, Bristol Channel, Aug. 15. The crew was saved.

The British bark Howth, Capt. Nicholson, which is at Liverpool, from Port Blakeley Aug. 17, reports that during a hurricane on the voyage she lost two topsails, two boats, and sustained other damage to her deck fittings.

The arrival of the Holt Hill at Queenstown leaves in doubt the identity of the vessel which came into collision and went down with the Prince Oscar.

The steamer Lyon came into collision today in the British Channel with the steamer Seaford, a passenger vessel running between Newhaven, a town on the Channel, and Dieppe, France. The collision occurred during the prevalence of a fog. The Seaford sank within half an hour after the accident. The Lyon was badly damaged. No lives were lost. The Lyon brought the passengers and crew of the Seaford, numbering 297 persons in all, to Newhaven.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CROSSES.

An Exchange of Medals of Orders in Commemoration of Kiel.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In recognition of their participation in the ceremonies attending the opening of the Baltic and North Sea Canal, the German Government has conferred upon Admiral Ménard of the French Navy, the decoration of the Order of the Crown, of the second class, and upon Capts. Foret and Huguet the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, of the second class. Four other French naval officers received lesser decorations.

The French Government, in turn, has made Admiral Knorr of the German Navy a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and has conferred the red ribbon of the Legion upon Rear Admiral Tirpitz, Capt. Kerschhoff, and three other commanders of the navy. Each Government has authorized the recipients to wear the decorations conferred upon them.

KAISER SERMONIZES OFFICERS.

German Lieutenants Going to Chile Must Remain Germans.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Emperor William today received the Prussian Lieutenants who are about to sail for Chile, to enter the army of that country, the Chilean Government having secured them as instructors for the troops.

The Emperor, in addressing the Lieutenants, impressed upon them that they were not going to seek adventures, and that they must not cease to feel that they were Germans, and should endeavor to be worthy of their nationality. If they succeeded in giving greater cohesion and discipline to the Chilean army they might be satisfied.

CO-OPERATIVE WORKSHOPS URGED.

A Complaint from Boston that Philanthropy Is Overdone.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The International Co-operative Congress to-day passed a resolution advocating greater activity in the establishment of co-operative workshops.

In the course of the debate on the resolution the Rev. Mr. Lorimer of Boston declared that philanthropy had been overdone, while justice had not been sufficiently done.

America, he said, was not as far advanced as England, Belgium, and France, but in time co-operation would take even deeper root in the United States than in the Old World.

RIOTOUS LABORERS AT BERRE.

Five Men Wounded in a Fight of Italians and Frenchmen.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to Le Journal from Marseilles reports that a serious riot has occurred between French and Italian workmen employed in the salt works at Berre, sixteen miles northwest of Marseilles.

The fighting was of a most desperate character and five men were seriously wounded before the police could quell the riot. A number of the ringleaders were arrested.

MOTIVE POWER FOR GOLD FIELDS.

A New Invention Sustained with an Extraordinary Capital Stock.

GLASGOW, Aug. 20.—An invention designed to provide motive power for the gold fields of Western Australia has been patented by two gentlemen of this city. The invention contemplates the substitution of electricity and compressed air for the water power now in use.

The Rothschilds and the Government of Western Australia have become interested in the patent and a company will be formed with a capital larger than that of any stock company organized within the century.

Embarrassing Question for Balfour.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Sir John Leng, a Liberal member of Parliament has given notice that he will ask Mr. Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, Thursday next whether the latter, in consonance with the views repeatedly expressed by him, would advise the Government to invite an international conference in order to obtain an agreement on the currency question.

Three Strikers Killed in a Fight.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—Twelve strikers from Skalweits Mills, in Labiau, East Prussia, became engaged in an altercation with the owners in the millyard to-day and finally attacked them. The police were summoned, but the rioters turned upon them and attempted to drive them away. A sharp encounter ensued, during which a policeman fired five shots from his revolver, with the result that three of the strikers were killed.

Japan's Expeditions in Formosa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock says that the Japanese occupy only the coasts of Formosa, but they send expeditions into the interior of the island to punish the rebels. Some of these expeditions have not been successful.

Failure of a West Indian Merchant.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—James Kenyon Hawthorne, one of the leading West India merchants of London, has failed, with liabilities amounting to £88,130. His failure is attributed to the payment of heavy interest on loans and the accumulation of bad debts in connection with estates in Jamaica.

Thomas Bond Hanged at Stafford.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Thomas Bond, who murdered George Hackett and attempted to kill Mrs. Bakewell and Mr. Bakewell, respectively the mother and stepfather of Hackett, at Orgreave, last Spring, was hanged at Stafford this morning. He confessed his crime.

Lowther Appointed Deputy Speaker.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—James W. Lowther, Conservative, has been appointed Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Lowther is by marriage a nephew of Lord Salisbury.

Harmless Duellists of Italy.

NAPLES, Aug. 20.—Two members of the Chamber of Deputies, Signori Colajanni and Casale, fought a duel to-day. Both were slightly wounded. After honor had been satisfied, a reconciliation was effected.

Seven Thousand Dundee Strikers.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 20.—The workers in the jute factories in Dundee went on strike to-day to enforce a rejected demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. Over 7,000 operatives went out.

Porte Obstinate About Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—It is learned that the Porte has again rejected the demand of the powers that the proposed reforms in Armenia shall be under foreign control.

Illness of George Augustus Sala.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The condition of George Augustus Sala, who is ill at Brighton, is much more serious to-day.

The San Francisco Sails for Havre.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The United States cruiser San Francisco sailed from Gravesend for Havre to-day.

GEN. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER'S GIFTS

He Will Build a College of Languages for the American University at Washington.

Gen. J. Watts de Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., presented, June 11, to the American University, through Bishop John F. Hurst of Washington, and the Rev. Arthur M. Griffin of Tivoli, N. Y., a gift, which makes possible the erection of the College of Languages of the American University in Washington. Bishop Hurst, as Chancellor, and John E. Andrews, as President of the Board of Trustees, yesterday formally accepted the gift on behalf of the Trustees. It was decided that the new building shall bear the name "The General J. Watts de Peyster College of Languages." They also accepted from the General, a bronze statue of heroic size, now being made in Paris, which they have determined to place in front of the College of Languages.

The American University is located on the northwestern heights of Washington. The institution's site consists of ninety acres, which cost $100,000, but are now valued at several times that amount, owing to the rise in real estate in that part of the city. The building is to cost $150,000, which sum is already pledged. An endowment of $100,000 has been received from a woman in New-York.

Arrangements will immediately be made for the erection of the De Peyster College of Languages, and the cornerstone of the college will be laid at the same time. It is expected that work on the foundations will be begun in November.

"The Building Committee of the American University, consisting of Bishop Hurst, Vice Chancellor; S. L. Bieler, John E. Andrews, and Ambrose Bowler, of New-York City, and M. G. Emory, John E. Herrell, and A. B. Duvall of Washington, will meet at the office of John E. Ambrose to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, to discuss the plans that have been submitted by various architects for the new university building. The committee will make its selection, and report some time in October.

HAILSTORM IN A KANSAS COUNTY

Much Damage Done to Crops—Several Buildings Injured.

NEWTON, Kan., Aug. 20.—The most destructive hailstorm in the history of the county did great damage to crops and buildings about 6 o'clock last night. Hailstones larger than hens' eggs fell, and piled up until they resembled snow banks. The storm came from the northwest, and the velocity of the wind was very high. Trees were snapped off and buildings were demolished. Corn will be injured greatly, stalks that were twelve feet high and very thrifty were divested of their leaves, and many of the stalks were broken down. All kinds of standing crops were damaged, some garden truck was ruined, ripening fruit was knocked from the trees, and the crop almost totally destroyed.

The damage in the city was great. Thousands of windows were demolished, including every skylight in the city. The carriage factory, a three-story stone structure, was ruined, and many buildings were wrecked. The damage will reach into the thousands of dollars, but cannot be estimated accurately now.

All the churches in the city were flooded, and every school building was damaged. A large number of cattle was killed by lightning. The path of the storm was two miles wide, and Newton was about in its centre.

ANOTHER ROOM FOR THE REPUBLICANS

Clerk Fox Ready to Make Up the Convention Lists.

The Republican State Committee has opened up an additional room at its headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the place is expected to be lively from now until after election.

Clerk Reuben Fox put in an appearance yesterday, announcing that he had come to stay. He will make up the roll of delegates to the State Convention as fast as they are reported, and will keep close track of nominations for legislative positions.

There were inquiries for Chairman Hackett yesterday, but no one had information as to when he would establish himself here for the campaign.

Incessant thought has placed within your easy reach the best goods for the least money in FLINT'S Fine Furniture, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

DALY ELECTION ANNULLED

Minority Vote Formed Almost Exclusively of Irish Members.

NEWFOUNDLAND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Royal Naval Reserve Men May Receive Retaining Fees Without Reporting Themselves in United Kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Attorney General moved in the House of Commons today that at. John Daly, recently elected to Parliament for Limerick, was a convict serving a term of imprisonment for felony, his election be canceled. Timothy Harrington, Parnellite, moved an amendment referring the case to a committee.

The Attorney General's motion was carried—281 to 85. The minority vote was composed almost exclusively of Irish members.

Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announced in the House of Commons that the financial commission had expended £15,000 in Newfoundland besides giving guarantees for £7,000, the amount to be paid under guarantees which depend upon the success of the fishing season.

George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that as regards merchant steamers earning subventions as armed cruisers stationed in the North Pacific and elsewhere, the Government intended to enable those of their crews who were Royal Naval Reserve men to re-enroll and receive retaining fees on board without reporting themselves in the United Kingdom, as hitherto.

FALSE NEWS FROM SALVADOR

Dr. Jacinto Castellano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tells the Republic's Condition Under the Gutierrez Regime.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 20.—Dr. Jacinto Castellano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador, asks that the following dispatch be published:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The New-York World and Las Novedades have published the most extravagant and absurdly ridiculous reports on this republic. It is false that anybody has been ordered to be shot since the inauguration of Gen. Rafael Antonio Gutierrez as President. He has not caused until now a single drop of blood to be shed. His Government is honorable, its laws are respected, and the nation is inspired by it with complete confidence.

The entire country is peaceful and devoted solely to labor. Money abounds, commercial and agricultural affairs have been augmented in a surprising and easily perceptible manner, and, since certain journals cannot find, as in the present case, sources of inspiration more veracious for the news that they give than those which their work reveals, I feel it incumbent upon me to address to them the most solemn contradiction. JACINTO CASTELLANO.

Private letters of recent date and testimony of passengers arriving here confirm fully Dr. Castellano's statement.

GOOD GOVERNMENT DELEGATES

Club P Divided as to the Advisability of Nominating a Ticket This Fall—No Meeting of Club N.

Good Government Club P met last evening at the clubhouse, 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and elected delegates and alternates from the Thirty-first Assembly District to the convention of Good Government clubs to be held Aug. 28, for the purpose of making nominations for city and county officers.

The balloting began at 8:30 o'clock, and lasted until nearly 10:30 o'clock. It resulted as follows:

Delegates—Alan D. Kenyon, Meyer D. Rothschild, George W. Debevoise, H. C. F. Koch, Ronald K. Brown, and George Debevoise.

Alternates—James W. Mason, A. G. Compton, Charles P. Rogers, James C. Meyers, A. W. McEwan, and Robert J. Manon.

The balloting was interrupted by a discussion begun by Dr. Richard Van Santvoord, who said he objected to having the convention nominate candidates for the coming election. He said:

Some of us do not believe in doing anything of the kind, and hold that such action would be contrary to the principle on which the Good Government clubs rest.

Our function is rather to stand aside, and watch the political parties, and lend our sanction to good nominations. If we depart from this rule and make our own nominations, it virtually turns us into a fourth or fifth rate political party.

Dr. Van Santvoord then offered a resolution instructing the delegates from Club P to the convention to vote against making any nominations unless the nominations made by the regular political parties were unfit.

Alfred D. Clinch said that to make nominations would convert the organization into a political party—the very thing it had tried to avoid.

C. O. Sullivan declared that if Dr. Van Santvoord's motion was defeated the organization might as well take down the sign which says, "He who enters here leaves party behind."

Several other members supported Dr. Van Santvoord, but the resolution was lost.

Another resolution instructing the delegates to express to the convention that the sentiment of Club P was against the nomination of candidates was also defeated.

M. D. Rothschild was one of those who most strongly opposed the resolution. He said that he did not think the regular parties could be trusted to nominate good candidates, and that he believed it was time for the Good Government Clubs to take a hand in the fight.

Many others spoke in the same strain. They alluded frequently to the nomination of Sheriff Tamsen last Fall, and expressed their dissatisfaction about other candidates.

Mr. Clinch said after the meeting that if the Good Government Clubs nominated their own candidates they might just as well "throw up the sponge," so far as expecting to do any good in the future.

The proposed discussion on excise regulations was deferred until the next meeting of the club.

There were about forty members of the club present at the meeting. The meeting which it was said Good Government Club N would hold at 177 Easts Eighty-fourth Street last night did not take place. Several members said that the club has held no meetings since last December. While there is a movement for organization, no positive time or place had been decided upon. The club never had club rooms of its own, but held its meetings in the rooms of other political organizations.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE

Drunken Laborer Shoots His Wife and Then Himself.

John Dittenheisler, a German laborer, forty-five years old, living with his wife, Gertrude, and five children, at 179 Mauger Street, Brooklyn, came home drunk last night, and began to quarrel with and abuse his wife. Finally he drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife twice in the left side, wounding her dangerously. The terrified woman ran down stairs into the street, and there met a policeman, to whom she told what had occurred. The policeman hastened into the house, and as he reached the door of the apartments occupied by Dittenheisler, the latter shot himself in the head and in the left side, inflicting mortal injuries. The husband and wife were taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Hekla, from Christiansand, &c., passed in at Sandy Hook at 11 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Aug. 18, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Latest Foreign Shipping News.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—SS France, (Br.,) Capt. Hadley, sld. at 2 P. M. to -day for New-York.

ALDRIDGE'S POWER WEAKENED

Ex-Congressman Van Voorhis, Who Is Going Abroad, Discusses the Republican Situation in Rochester.

Ex-Congressman John Van Voorhis of Rochester was in this city yesterday. He will sail to-day on the New-York for London.

Discussing the Republican situation in Rochester, Mr. Van Voorhis said that the political power of Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge is broken.

"Aldridge is beaten at last," said Mr. Van Voorhis. "It has been a desperate battle, but there is no doubt that the 'boss' has lost his grip on Rochester and Monroe County.

"To fully understand the situation there it must be remembered that Aldridge built up his power by the aid of his control of the Executive Board. This board of three members has long had more power than the Mayor or any other county or municipal officer. It had full control of the appointment of employes of streets, gas, sewers, Fire Department, and water. The Mayor's powers and prerogatives alongside of this aggregation are insignificant. One of its three members must be of opposite politics to the majority, but he has long been a creature of Aldridge and simply did his bidding.

"Outside of Rochester, Aldridge had control, by virtue of owning the Republican committees of the county and towns. The Pelhamville caucus, held last week, was the first battle of the campaign, and Aldridge determined to win it. He gave the orders. His Division Superintendent of Canals caused a fleet of canalboats to be tied up at Fairpoint, where the caucus was held. These alien voters got $5 apiece or more for their work, and the caucus was carried as Aldridge wished. A similar raid upon Spencerport encountered an aroused and indignant public sentiment, and the Aldridge delegates were handsomely beaten. This scattered his horde of mercenaries, and his power is undoubtedly broken.

"Rochester had a Mayor for two terms who measured fully up to the dignity of the office. This was Dr. Richard Curran. He desired nomination for another term, and could easily have obtained it. Aldridge, however, with whom he was friendly, was ambitious for nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and, thinking his election to the Mayoralty would promote his ambition, he persuaded Curran not to run again on promise that he should be elected the next time. Aldridge was elected Mayor, but missed his chief ambition. He, however, was appointed State Commissioner of Public Works by Gov. Morton, and this promoted to Acting Mayor Merton E. Lewis, an Aldridge follower.

"When candidates for Mayor were beginning to look around this Summer, Curran asked Aldridge to redeem his promise to have him nominated. The wily boss had seen enough of Curran to know that he could not control him, and announced his purpose of having Lewis nominated. Curran is a member of the Executive Board, and was able to retaliate at once. He joined forces with the Democratic member of that board and began a wholesale dismissal of the sinecurists whom Aldridge had fastened upon the City Treasury. These men were paid from $60 to $125 per month for no services to the city whatever. The most important of them was Heveron, Superintendent of Streets, and altogether 100 of them lost their unearned salaries.

"Aldridge now sees that Lewis cannot be nominated. He might have seen that his rule was drawing to a close, from the fact that he was elected Mayor by only 1,500 majority, when the head of the ticket had 6,000. If he were to run for any elective office in Monroe County now he would be beaten by a big majority. Another force that he would have to reckon with is the Good Government Club. This is a body of citizens of both parties, who would not take office under any circumstances, but will not indorse any candidate who does not come up to their standard of fitness."

BROOKLYN'S ELECTION NOTICE

Dates for Registration and for Filing Certificates of Nomination Announced.

The Brooklyn Board of Elections Commissioners yesterday issued the following official political calendar for the coming campaign.

Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1895.

Polls open sunrise, 6:35 A. M. Polls close sunset, 4:32 P. M.

Registrars appointed on or before Sept. 15.

Inspectors, Ballot Clerks, Poll Clerks, and canvassers appointed on or before Oct. 15.

Notice of appointment to be sent within ten days, and oath to be taken within twenty days after receipt of notice.

Registration Days—First day, Tuesday, Oct. 8; second day, Wednesday, Oct. 16; third day, Friday, Oct. 25; fourth day, Saturday, Oct. 26, from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., and from 3 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Revision of Registration—Thursday, Oct. 31, from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Certificates of Nomination—To be filed with Secretary of State.

Party Certificates—Earliest day, forty days before election, Sept. 26; latest day, thirty days before election, Oct. 6.

Independent Certificates—Earliest day, forty days before election, Sept. 26; latest day, twenty days before election, Oct. 16.

To be filed with Board of Elections:

Party Certificates—Earliest day, thirty-five days before election, Oct. 1; latest day, twenty-five days before election, Oct. 11.

Independent Certificates—Earliest day, thirty days before election, Oct. 6; latest day, fifteen days before election, Oct. 21.

The board has received from the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican General Committees their respective lists of election officers who have been selected for appointment, in compliance with the new law, which deprives the Election Commissioners of that prerogative.

Benjamin F. Blair, whom Mayor Schieren appointed an Election Commissioner on Monday, appeared at the office of the board yesterday, but he will not assume office until Sept. 1.

BURGLAR IN A PLASTER CAST

He Says He Has a Weak Spine—Carried a Kit of Burglar's Tools.

Special Policeman Charles Rogers, who is employed as watchman at Madison Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, effected the capture yesterday afternoon of a young man who is believed to be one of a gang of burglars and sneak thieves who have been operating successfully in Brooklyn.

Rogers caught the fellow as he was trying to break into the house 500 Madison Street. He rushed upon him, and, after a struggle, overpowered him and turned him over to a policeman. As he was being led to the police station, the prisoner threw away a small package, which Rogers recovered.

When arraigned before the Sergeant, the prisoner said his name was Frank Thorne, twenty-one years old, and that his home was in this city, but in his pockets were found two letters directed to George Williams, 68 Covert Street, Brooklyn. He was searched, and two bits, seven lockpicks, four keys, one file, one caseknife, one screw driver, a gold watch and chain, a loaded revolver, and a package of red pepper were found secreted on his person.

Upon removing the man's clothing, they were surprised to find the upper part of his body incased in a plaster cast. He was asked to explain it, and he said his spine was weak. An ambulance surgeon was summoned, but he refused to examine the prisoner. Police Surgeon Sullivan, who was called, had removed the cast. He was unable to find any indication of a weak spine.

While the police were searching the prisoner, Daniel Petty of 812 Lewis Avenue called and reported the theft of two gold collar buttons from his house. The package which the prisoner threw away was opened, and the stolen collar buttons were found in it.

The prisoner was locked up, and the police investigated the letters addressed to George Williams and learned that the prisoner was the man. Williams lives with his father at 68 Covert Street, and has always borne a good reputation.

It is thought that Williams is the thief who threw red pepper in the eyes of Mrs. Libby Diehl of 470 Throop Avenue, while robbing her house several weeks ago. Mrs. Diehl's husband is Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency, in this city.

Two Runaways in Seventh Avenue.

William C. Wilson of 2,018 Seventh Avenue was driving a horse and wagon up Seventh Avenue at 6 o'clock last evening when his wagon locked wheels with the wagon of P. Clarke of 196 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, who was also driving up the avenue.

The horse of each took fright and ran away. Mr. Clarke jumped from his wagon, and his horse ran on a pile of bricks at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and was so injured that it will die. Mr. Wilson was thrown out at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and had his right arm broken. His horse continued up the avenue and was caught by a mounted policeman at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

THE MORA CLAIM SETTLED

Spain Will Pay the $1,500,000 Demanded on Sept. 15.

MAXIMA MORA WAIVES THE INTEREST

The Plan for Seizing Havana and Collecting the Claim in Customs Dues Arranged by this Nation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The exclusive announcement in The New-York Times, a few weeks ago, that Spain would be forced by the United State Government to pay the famous Mora claim of $1,500,000, is now verified by the promise of Spain to liquidate the claim on Sept. 15. The accumulated interest from the date of Spain's original agreement to settle the claim amounts to about $800,000. But for the action of Maxima Mora, the claimant, in waiving all demands for interest, Spain undoubtedly would be obliged to pay both principal and interest.

Spain really has reason to feel grateful to Mora for his liberality in waiving the interest. Had he stood aloof, the Government would have forced the Madrid Foreign Office to meet the full charge growing out of the hardships inflicted upon Mora. From the day Secretary Olney's demand in behalf of Mora was made known to the Spanish Minister of State, the attitude of the United State Government has been in line with the exclusive statement in The New-York Times. It was expected that the Madrid Government would seek to prolong the controversy, and pains were taken to impress the Spaniards with the fact that nothing beyond a reasonable delay would be permitted. Spain's final agreement to pay, duly authenticated, is the best evidence of her belief that our Government was prepared to resort to extreme measures, if necessary, to secure the payment of the indemnity.

Spain's final and positive agreement to pay at an early date was made some time ago, but since the Cabinet Council at Madrid committed the Government to that promise a difficulty arose through a further decision of the Council not to pay the interest on the claim, amounting to about $800,000.

It was believed at the time that this attitude of the Cabinet would result in serious difficulty between the United States and Spain. The patience of the Washington Government had been worn out through Spain's persistent policy of making promises and then failing to keep them. So seriously did this Government view the refusal to pay the interest that a plan that might have involved the United States in war with Spain, but probably would not, was decided on by the President, Secretary Olney, and Secretary Herbert. This was no less than an intention to seize Havana and hold that port until the Spanish Government laid down the amount of the interest, or until customs revenue amounting to the full interest had been collected at the Havana Custom House by the United States officers, who would be placed in charge.

The statement that this plan was practically arranged is made on the best authority. In coming to such a serious conclusion the Administration found a precedent in the recent action of Great Britain in seizing the port of Corinto, Nicaragua, for the purpose of collecting indemnity claimed for subjects who had suffered at the hands of the Nicaraguan Government during the Mosquito troubles. Rear Admiral Bunce, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, now cruising in New-England waters, was selected as the officer to command the expedition to Havana, and his fleet was to consist of the New-York, the Montgomery, the Raleigh and the Minneapolis, at present composing the squadron of evolution; the Cincinnati, now at Key West, Fla., and such other vessels as could be prepared for service in time.

It is stated in this connection, that the evolutions which the strategic squadron is supposed to be practicing along the Atlantic coast, are merely designed to satisfy curiosity as to the assemblage of such a large number of vessels. There was little doubt in the minds of those who arranged the plan for the seizure of Havana that Spain would pay the idemnity very quickly when she learned of the character of the persuasion to be employed by this Government. The waiver of Mora, however, with regard to the interest obviates the necessity of carrying out the plan, which Spain, by prompt payment would probably not have allowed to proceed further than the receipt of an ultimatum that the interest must be paid or Havana would be seized.

The agreement between Spain, the United States, and Mora was arranged after repected conferences between Secrary Olney, Señor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister, and Mora's attorney. Secretary Olney is at Falmouth, and Señor de Lome is at Swampscott, and Mora and his attorney were summoned to Massachusetts to sign the agreement. Mora waives all claim for interest, and Spain, represented by Señor de Lome, agrees to make the payment on Sept. 15. The principal of the claim is $1,500,000, and it is to be paid in Spanish gold.

When the agreement was made Mora asked that the money be paid to a representative of the United States or his attorney, either in Washington or Madrid, but Señor de Lome insisted that it should be paid to Mora's attorney by Martinez Campos, the Captain General of Cuba, in Havana. This dispute could not be arranged, and does not appear in the articles of agreement.

About eighteen years have passed since the Government of the United States first preferred, on behalf of Antonio Maximo Mora, a claim against the Spanish Government for property seized and confiscated in Cuba, and official documents tend to show that the matter was adjusted in 1886, Spain then agreeing to pay, unconditionally, the sum of $1,500,000, as reparation for the offense.

Mora was a native of Cuba, where he had large estates. In the year 1853 he became a resident of the United States, and sixteen years later became a naturalized citizen. The ground upon which the Government of Spain took possession of Mora's Cuban property was based by Spain upon the assertion that he was a participant in the Cuban insurrection then pending; and in addition to the seizure of his immense and valuable plantations, which were by sentence of a court-martial seized in Havana in 1870, Mora himself, though absent at the time, was sentenced to death.

The presentation of the well-established and indisputable facts showing the injustice and international consequences of the military court in Havana, supported, as it was, by the home Government in Madrid, had sufficient weight with Spain to lead to the adjustment of the claims, but for nearly a score of years the matter has been without further practical settlement, and "respectful but earnest" notes have been repeatedly addressed by this government to Spain, insisting upon the early fulfillment of the obligations of that Government.

The prompt and early stand taken by the United States in defense of the rights of a naturalized citizen and the insistence upon its demand has been more than severely commented upon in the Cortes, in Spanish newspapers, and among prominent officials, one of the latest expressions from the latter source being the recent expressions from Señor de Alvares, the Mayor of Havana, who bitterly complained that such a drain upon the impoverished resorces of the Spanish Treasury should be compelled by this Government at such a trying time in the fortunes of that Government.

One among the most important letters written by the late Secretary Gresham only a little over two years ago bore upon the Mora claim. It was addressed to Mr. Taylor, the representative of this Government at Madrid. This letter was written for the purpose of presenting emphatically a condition of affairs that had become burdensome to the State Department. As Secretary Gresham stated in that correspondence, "Restitution was promised, but the promise was never performed," and following this declaration Mr. Gresham alluded to the unavailing efforts that for years had been put forth by this Government to obtain redress ofr Mr. Mora, and in his document, which also partook of the sense of a letter of instructions, he set forth with distinctness the more salient features of the Mora claim.

The difficulties of securing definite action by the Spanish Cortes was in all probability one reason well arranged for the procrastination evinced by Spain in the "settling up" process, and in the communication to Mr. Taylor Mr. Gresham referred to an expression of opinion of the Committee of the Cortes, to which the Cuban budget was referred, that "payment of the claims formulated by the Government of the Union as agreed upon by that of Spain must be simultaneously made with that of all Spanish claims."

This was in June, 1887, when the colonial budget presented to the Cortes contained a provision under which the Mora claim might have been paid, but, as Secretary Gresham wrote to Mr. Taylor, the Cortes was prorogued by royal decree before any action could be taken upon it. Regarding the report of the committee's opinion as quoted above, Mr. Gresham wrote: "There was no warrant for this report of the committee. The promise by Spain to pay the Mora debt was never in any way coupled with the condition that this Government should pay, or even take into consideration, the claims asserted by Spain."

The particular official communication here alluded to was thoroughly over the ground of the lack of provisions made by the Cortes to satisfy the Mora claim, and the demand of this Government; and referred as well to official changes in the Spanish Ministry, which must, it would appear, have added to the procrastinating methods of Spain. Reference was also made by Mr. Gresham to representations made by Minister Curry to the Spanish Government in 1888, when that official, in a note to Marquis de Armijo, characterized Mora's claim as one "raised from the debatable and negotiable ground which it had previously occupied to the height of an international compact, binding upon both Governments," and upon that occasion Armijo replied that Spain would not pay the Mora claim except on the understanding that such payment should coincide with the payment of claims of Spain against the United States. And thus the matter seemed to run along, and Secretary Gresham wrote July 14, 1893, in the letter from which many of the above facts are evolved, "now nothing short of full and prompt payment will be acceptable to this Government. The United States will not consent that payment shall await the final adjustment of claims asserted by Spain against us, or that payment shall depend upon the willingness of the Cortes to make the necessary appropriation."

AN EQUAL DIVISION IN MONROE

The Democratic Factions Hold Caucuses and Fight a Drawn Battle—Harmony as Far Removed as Ever.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Democratic caucuses in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, were held this evening under the arrangement made by the State Committee, looking to the pacification of the factions of the party, which have been at swords points for several years.

The results in the city were surprising, and showed that the quarrel between the factions had not been thoroughly harmonized. In nine out of the twenty wards, what is known as the Cleveland faction won. In nine the "Hill men" were successful, and in two compromise tickets were chosen. In one of the wards in which such tickets were chosen, a "Cleveland" ward committee was selected, and in the other an opposition.

The city is exactly an even split, with the balance of power in the hands of these problematical compromise delegates.

As far as the news from the townships is received, it indicates that the contest is almost as close there, but the fight in the Senatorial districts will probably depend either on the action of the unpledged delegates named, or upon the count of later returns from the outlying districts.

PAYING OFF OLD DEBTS.

Discrimination by Oneida's Convention Causes Speculation at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 20.—The following appears in the published report of the proceedings of the Third Assembly District Convention of Oneida County held at Rome yesterday:

Jay Capron, who was substituted as a delegate from Lee, introduced a resolution instructing the delegation to vote for T. C. Hancock for Attorney General, Campbell W. Adams for State Engineer and Surveyor, James A. Roberts for Controller, and C. W. Hackett for State Committeeman. It continued: "These instructions are hereby given for the reason that each and every one above named has discharged duty in his respective position to the entire satisfaction of the people of this district." It was carried unanimously.

This action caused considerable comment about the Capitol. John C. Davies, who is Deputy Attorney General under Mr. Hancock, is a resident of the Third District, and is Chairman of the Oneida County Committee. He was present at the convention, directing its movements, and his partner, R. S. Johnson, sat as a delegate. The talk about the Capitol is that Mr. Davies represents bigger game than himself in this matter of praising certain of the State officers and urging the support of all but Secretary of State Palmer and Treasurer Colvin for renomination. It is also said that Mr. Davies was not alone responsible for the driving of Henry J. Coggeshall into the Independent field, for he owns his appointment in the Attorney General's office to Mr. Coggeshall, and would not oppose him personally. Then, too, it is said that Mr. Coggeshall came to Mr. Davies's rescue when there was some discussion over his drawing $1,400 pay as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention while he held the four-thousand-dollar position of Deputy Attorney General. There was considerable adverse criticism because Mr. Davies was paid two salaries at the time, but the matter, like many others, was smoothed over, and now the political debt then possibly incurred is being paid. The old Constitution contained this provision, in Section 9, of Article 10:

No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation; * * * nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

Controller Roberts was the only State officer of those indorsed at his desk to-day. He said that he knew nothing of the matter or what prompted the introduction of the resolution. Secretary of State Palmer could not throw any light on the subject, and Treasurer Colvin had not read the proceedings.

A Prohibitionist Nomination.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Prohibitionists of Fulton County have nominated Daniel M. Durfee of Rockwood for Assemblyman. The delegates to the State Convention are Fred Meyer, C. A. Phelps, J. C. Richards, Theodore Owen, H. Vendenburgh, E. J. Bates, D. M. Durfee, C. S. Hillabrandt, William H. Place, William H. Cole, and John Patterson.

Senator Higgins Renominated.

OLEAN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Fiftieth Senatorial District, embracing the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua, unanimously renominated Frank W. Higgins of Olean for Senator.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. George H. C. Salter.

Dr. George H. C. Salter of New-York, United States Consul under President Lincoln, at Hankow, China, who died in Washington Aug. 15, was surgeon on a steamer running to Havre, France, for several years. The Winter before the attack on Fort Sumter he was correspondent for The New-York Times in Charleston, and furnished many interesting stories of the "fire-eaters" and secessionists under the name of "Jasper." When the war began he fled in disguise to Washington, and on the recommendation of Gov. Fenton was sent to Hankow, China, as Consul. Subsequently

FIVE MORE BODIES FOUND

List of Those Lost in the Gumry Hotel at Denver Grows.

FAULT OF THE MISSING ENGINEER

Terrible Scenes as the Bodies Are Taken from the Ruins—The Remarkable Events in the Case of One Man.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20.—The horrors of the Gumry Hotel catastrophe grow more pronounced as the work of recovering bodies proceeds. The scene to-day was sickening. Five bodies were taken from the ruins, making thirteen in all. It is supposed that thirteen more are still buried under tons of debris.

The revised list of dead, missing, and injured follows:

The Dead.

The following are known to be dead:
BURT, GEORGE, Colorado Springs, Col.
EDWARDS, E. W., Denver.
FRENCH, FERDINAND, Central City, Col.
GREINER, Mrs. ROBERT C., Denver.
GREINER, ROBERT C., Denver.
HAMLEY, MYRON E., Denver.
HUBBALD, FRED, Lisbon, Iowa.
LORAH, BELA I., Central City, Col.
McCLOSKY, E. F., Cripple Creek, Col.
MURPHY, JAMES M., Denver.
RICHARDS, WILLIAM, Denver.
WOLFE, Mrs. G. R., Lincoln, Neb.
WOLFE, RUBY, Lincoln, Neb.

The Missing.

The following have not been accounted for:
ABBEY, S. A., Pueblo.
ADAMS, Gen. CHARLES, Manitou, Col.
BLAKE, ALBERT S., Pueblo, Col.
BROWNE, J. A., Omaha.
CORSON, W. J., Pueblo, Col.
DECKER, WILLIAM, bellboy, Denver.
GUNERY, PETER, Denver.
KIRKE, J. L., Omaha, Neb.
LAGER, LIZZIE, chambermaid, Denver.
LOESCHER, ELMER, engineer, Denver.
MILLETHALER, EMMA, chambermaid, Denver.
MONROE, O. M., Colorado Springs.
REINHUBER, LOUISE, chambermaid, Denver.

The Injured.

The following, all of whom are from Denver, sustained injuries:
BURGESS, NATHAN C.
GILCHRIST, E., fireman.
HOPKINS, BUD.
IRWIN, ALEXANDER E.
JOHNSON, FRANK, fireman.
JOHNSON, SILAS, fireman.
LETSON, M. E.
MUNAL, JOSEPH.
TROY, J. E., fireman.

The Coroner's office and the different undertaking establishments were besieged all day long by thousands of people, the majority of whom have friends supposed to be in the wreck.

The police and all city officials have done their utmost to facilitate the search for bodies, but the work proceeds slowly. Portions of the walls have been torn down, but three upper floors and an immense square skylight in the roof hang suspended in midair directly over where the bodies are supposed to be. To add to the disadvantage of the men at work, several bodies beneath the ruins have begun to decompose, and a fearful stench compels the men to desist at times.

A sad scene occurred this afternoon. The body of E. W. Edwards had been partly exhumed and by-standers crowded forward to catch a glimpse of the distorted and blackened features. One man in the crowd peered intently into the face of the corpse and then fell over apparently lifeless. He had recognized the features of his son, and the strain was too great for him. The only daughter of Mr. Edwards was also aunted on the scene since the explosion. Fortunately she was absent when the body was found.

About twenty feet from the spot where this body was found is known to be lying the body of Gen. Charles Adams and three chambermaids. Though the workmen have been most persistent in their efforts to dislodge timbers and bricks, they are wedged in as if cemented. Elmer Loescher, the engineer, is still supposed to be alive, and the police and detectives have started out to find him. There is no doubt that he was directly responsible for the explosion in having turned cold water into the heated boiler. The body is known around town by several names, and is said to be a reckless and indolent fellow.

Chief of Police Goulding is in receipt of hundreds of letters and telegrams from all over the country, making inquiry for the missing.

The annual police parade, scheduled to take place to-morrow, has been postponed.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 20.—The death of E. F. McCloskey, in the Gumry Hotel disaster in Denver, yesterday, is the latest of a most remarkable series of disasters in one family. A year ago last Winter, one of the sons of Mr. McCloskey was drowned while skating here. The following Fourth of July another son was crippled for life by the explosion of fireworks in Kansas City. Later another son was shot and seriously wounded in Cripple Creek. A few weeks ago Mrs. McCloskey was burned to death in a gasoline explosion, and her daughter was frightfully wounded.

Gen. Charles Adams of Manitou, Adjutant General of Colorado, who was killed in the Gumry Hotel disaster at Denver, yesterday, was a native of Germany and fifty years old. He was agent of the Ute Indians at Los Pinos and White River previous to the Meeker massacre in 1879. Through his friendship with Chief Ourry he effected the liberation of Mrs. Meeker, her daughter Josie, Mrs. Price, and children, and their safe return to Greeley. Subsequently Gen. Adams served as Minister to Bolivia, where he remained several years.

TWO BROKERS AND A LACE CURTAIN

Striker Said Brown Stole It and Had Him Arrested.

Clarence Brown, a real estate broker, who lives at 26 West Ninety-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen a lace curtain from Mrs. Ellsworth S. Striker. The warrant was procured by Ellsworth S. Striker, a real estate broker, of 137 Broadway.

In his affidavit he stated that Brown stole the curtain from his office, where it was stored. He told Magistrate Cornell that Brown had access to his office, and was allowed to put his name on the door. The alleged larceny, he said, was committed July 29. Brown has since refused to return the curtain.

Brown said the curtain in question was one he had bought with Striker at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. He took it because Striker, he said, refused to pay him for services rendered him in his office. Striker strenuously denied this, and said that Brown had abused his friendship. Mrs. Striker did not appear in court.

Brown was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny, in default of which he was locked up in the Tombs.

ARMED WITH A SCYTHE BLADE

Lunatic Seriously Wounds a Venturesome Policeman.

Policeman Henry C. Bischoff had a hard fight with a mad man named John Garnesch Monday night, in a barn on Broadway, near Van Cortlandt Park. The lunatic had barricaded himself in the barn, and its owner called on the police to remove him.

Policemen Bischoff and Broderick attemped the task, when the former was struck by a scythe blade in Garnesch's hands. This happened at the partly opened stable door, and then Bischoff went around to the rear and entered by a window. Here a fierce fight occurred, but the insane man was finally overcome and taken to the King's Bridge Station House, where he gave his name, and said he had walked from Montreal.

Garnesch was then placed in an ambulance and taken to the Fordham Hospital where he became so violent that it was deemed best to send him to Bellevue Hospital.

Policeman Bischoff's wounds were so severe that the hospital authorities detained him at Fordham, where he is now doing well.

TANNER VINDICATES LOCHREN

Charges that Republican Subordinates Are Discrediting the Administration of the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—An open letter from ex-Commissioner of Pensions Corporal Tanner to the present Commissioner, Mr. Lochren, is published here. It causes comment, for the reason that it contains a warm eulogy of Judge Lochren's action as Commissioner, and that it demands the dismissal of an old Republican clerk upon the ground that he refuses to do justice to claimants. Corporal Tanner says:

You are, I think, individually about the most thoroughly misunderstood man in the United States. I have said this to you personally. I have astonished, not to say astounded, many of my old soldier Republican friends by calling a halt time and again in their denunciations of you, in telling them of what I believed to be your innate desire to do exact justice wherever and whenever you can have personal knowledge on which to base your official action. I told you long since that your reputation was being murdered over this country, and particularly in old soldier circles by thousands of outrages perpetrated through your office on dying men, of which outrages you had no personal knowledge, and would not countenance or permit if you had that personal knowledge, but for which, before the country at large, you have to take the responsibility.

Corporal Tanner details the facts in connection with the case of Charles M. Knapp, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, now and for years past an inmate of a hospital at Los Angeles, Cal., and adds:

His claim was rejected on the ground that the medical examination showed that he was not disabled in a pensionable degree under the disabilities alleged from earning a support by manual labor, and yet the report of the Medical Board that examined him showed that when he appeared before the board he had been brought out of the hospital to appear before them and had to have the services of an attendant to get there.

When called to the attention of the Commissioner the rejection was reversed and the claim allowed. The letter states that the claim was rejected by "one Dr. W. S. Bell, an octogenarian, twenty years employed in the office, a Republican in politics, himself a pensioner at $30 per month, but, as I was told, one who could seldom see that another veteran was entitled to a pension." In conclusion Corporal Tanner says:

I say to you as another Republican, also as an old soldier and a pensioner, that his retention in his present position, where he has the power to act for you in rejecting or allowing claims, is, in the light of the case that I brought to your attention to-day, a crime against all old Union soldiers, be they Democratic or Republican, and I respectfully ask for his peremptory dismissal.

Let your subordinates know to the fullest extent that whatever they may think about the general indisposition of this administration to allow claims, that in so far as you are concerned, at least, they are mistaken, and that you desire, as I know you do, to do equal and exact justice to every old comrade of yours and mine who yet survives.

Commissioner of Pensions Lochren said that his only information of the letter of Corporal Tanner was what he read in the newspapers, as he had not yet received the communication written him by Tanner.

Commissioner Lochren said that he would be very sorry to know that there existed among his employes a tendency to knife the administration of the bureau by such actions as were set forth in the charges made by Mr. Tanner. If, upon receipt of the letter in question, there were any direct charges made, he would cause a vigorous and thorough investigation to be made into them. Commissioner Lochren said there were, of course, instances where mistakes had been made unintentionally, as the examiners of the Pension Office were not infallible, but if it was ascertained that there was anything maliciously perpetrated, the guilty would be called to account. He had been told that Dr. Bell was a fair and competent official.

THE REV. A. WOUTERS RESIGN

His Pastoral Relations with Trinity Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn Has Been Dissolved.

The Brooklyn Presbytery last night, at a meeting held in Trinity Presbyterian Church, corner of Marcy Avenue and Jefferson Street, dissolved the pastoral relations between the Rev. Alexander Wouters and the congregation of that church, and declared the pulpit vacant.

The action of the Presbytery ends a quarrel which has destroyed the peace of Trinity congregation for several months. A majority of the congregation, led by Elder A. A. Weeks, has been dissatisfied with Mr. Wouters on account of his personal manner, which, it is claimed, has been brusque and unpleasant. The minority claims that Mr. Wouters has been unfairly treated, but at the meeting last evening none of the clergyman's followers appeared to defend him.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Gilland of Westminster Presbyterian Church officiated as Moderator, and the Rev. Newell W. Wells as Clerk. As soon as the meeting was declared open for business Mr. Wells rose and announced that he had received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Wouters, tendering his resignation from the church. The letter was lengthy, and, it is believed, contained an extensive review of the church troubles from his standpoint, but Mr. Wells declined to read any of it except the following sentence:

"I wish to have the Presbytery release me from my connection with Trinity Church as pastor as soon as it is possible and proper to effect such an action."

Mr. Wells also refused to let any one see the letter, on the plea that it was a private communication and not meant for publication.

Mr. Wouters is only twenty-six years old. He has been pastor of Trinity Church eighteen months, at a salary of $3,500 a year. He was formerly a professor in the Polytechnic Institute. He is married, and his Brooklyn home is at 28 McDonough Street. He is now at Lake George.

"The trouble with Mr. Wouters," said Elder A. A. Weeks to a reporter for The New-York Times, "is that his bump of self-esteem has been developed to the neglect of others. He is too young a man to take charge of a church. His pastorate has been unsuccessful, for he has not increased the church membership by one, and the church debt has grown. The membership is about 160, but not all have attended church lately on account of their dislike Mr. Wouters."

The Rev. Valentine E. Lewis was selected by the Presbytery to announce its action to the congregation on the evening of Sunday, Sept. 1, and to officiate meanwhile as temporary pastor.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 20.—The embalmed whale, the property of Morse & Co. of Boston, which has been exhibited along the coast for some time, was ruined this morning by fire, which destroyed the ark containing it. The five men with the exhibit were awakened by smoke, and had a narrow escape, losing all their effects. It cost $20,000 to fit up the exhibit. The loss is covered by insurance.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 20.—Dispatches from Maysville and Flemingsburg, Ky., report an earthquake at those points yesterday afternoon. At Maysville the vibrations were distinctly felt in at least twenty-five houses and passed from east to west, lasting ten seconds. At the home of Mr. Robinson, the tableware was upset while the family was at dinner.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20.—Gov. Coffin has appointed Gilbert L. Smith of Sharon a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Mr. Smith is fifty-nine years old, was born in Sharon, and represented the town in the General Assembly in 1878. He runs a farm at Sharon, but is in business in New-York. He is a Republican.

New-Brunswick, N. J., Aug. 20.—During a quarrel over a game of pool at Newmarket, N. J., this evening, J. Dowling shot and instantly killed Henry Dunham of Hornellsville, N. Y. The murderer mounted his bicycle and escaped. Dunham was about twenty-eight years old, and came to Plainfield to attend his father's funeral.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 20.—John Wesley Hardin, the terror of the border, was shot and killed in the Acme saloon of this city last night by Constable John Sellman. Hardin had threatened to run Sellman out of town. The men met in the saloon and Hardin got the drop first. Hardin had a record of killing nine men.

Window-Glass Makers in Session.

MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 20.—Members of the Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' Trust were in session in the offices of the trust in this city to-day, together with several manufacturers who have not yet become members. The object of the meeting was to make a permanent organization or take the second step in forming a trust which will control the business in the whole country. A few manufacturers first organized and purchased nearly all the loose glass in the West as soon as the factories closed. Their movements have been so successful that nearly all other manufacturers regret that they did not join in the trust, and now they are again invited. It is probable that this meeting will succeed, and then the West will join the East. The business of the factories in Indiana alone amounts to over $8,000,000 per year. Philip Matter of Marion, or T. F. Hart of Muncie will be selected President of the new organization.

A MESSAGE FROM MINNIE WILLIAMS

In a Telegram from Providence She Gives Encouragement to Holmes—Attorney Capps Thinks the Message Genuine.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—W. A. Shoemaker, counsel for H. H. Holmes, to-day received a message purporting to come from Minnie R. Williams, dated Providence, R. I., which stated that the sender was alive and well. This is one of the women whom Holmes is accused of having murdered in the Chicago "castle."

Mr. Shoemaker admitted that he had received such a dispatch. "We have contended all along," said he, "that Minnie Williams was alive. We will have no difficulty in producing her at the proper time."

"Did not the telegram come as a surprise to you?" was asked.

"Not exactly. Holmes has always said that Minnie Williams was alive, and I am pretty confident that he is telling the truth."

"What action will you take in the matter?"

"I cannot say what I will do at this time. I think it was rather inconsistent on the part of Minnie Williams to telegraph here."

"Do you think the telegram is genuine?"

"It may or may not be. My opinion, however, is that it was sent by Minnie Williams. Holmes told me this afternoon that he supposes the girl has just arrived from London, and perhaps was induced to send the message by some of his friends. It is more than likely that Minnie Williams sent the message from Providence, and then hurriedly left the town. She has always had a particular fondness for Boston, and has many friends in that city. She may have been on her way there when she telegraphed to me."

The telegram, which was sent as a night message, reads:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—W. A. Shoemaker, attorney Philadelphia. Report that I was murdered absurd. Am alive and well.
MINNIE R. WILLIAMS.

When the message was shown to Holmes he at once exhibited his feelings. "I knew my story that I did not kill the girl would be confirmed," said he, as he brushed the tears from his eyes. "I am sorry, however, that she has made herself so public by telegraphing. She might as well have written."

Then Holmes reiterated the statement that he has made so often that the last time he saw Minnie Williams was when he left her at Toronto with the Pietzel children. The prisoner has every confidence that Minnie Williams is the best friend he has, and feels assured that the telegram that was received here to-day was sent by her for the purpose of showing loyalty to him.

The genuineness of the telegram will be investigated by Mr. Shoemaker, and if it is found that Minnie Williams sent it, it will be a valuable link in the chain of evidence for the defense.

W. A. Capps of Fort Worth attorney who was here in the interest of the Texas people who are trying to prosecute Holmes, was on his way to take a train for New-York when seen by a reporter. When told that Minnie Williams had been reported alive he said:

"I never thought that she was dead. The Fort Worth people think that she is alive, but it seems mighty hard to locate her. She may be somewhere near Boston. She has many friends there. I would not be surprised if the telegram you say has been received from her is correct." Then the conversation was abruptly terminated by Mr. Capps hurrying to catch the train.

Assistant District Attorney Barlow would not say whether he thought the telegram was genuine or a fake. He admitted, however, that he would not be astonished if Minnie Williams appeared on the scene at any time.

EXPLOSION AT CARNEGIE'S WORKS.

Eight Men Killed and Six Injured at the Bessemer Plant Near Braddock, Penn., Early Yesterday.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Furnace "H" of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Carnegie's plant, at Bessemer, near Braddock, Penn., exploded between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, killing eight men and badly burning six others—not one of those employed about the furnace escaping. Some of the injured men have been brought to this city for treatment, and the dead are in the hands of the undertaker.

The dead: 3
COT, JOSEPH, aged thirty-two, unmarried.
DROBNE, ANDREW.
GRUCHA, JAMES.
HAVRILLA, STEPHEN, thirty-two, married.
KOPEROS, MICHAEL.
LUCKAI, JOSEPH, forty, leaves wife and four children.
MIKA, JOHN.
PROPOKOVITCH, JOSEPH, twenty-seven, married.

The injured:
HARRISON, JOHN, will probably die.
JURA, MICHAEL, will probably die.
SKODMA, JOHN, will probably die.
WAGOSKY, JOHN, slightly.
WAREHAFT, JOHN, will probably die.
ZEBARAY, JOHN, slightly.

A large barrow loaded with raw iron ore fell through the huge bell on the top of the furnace stack. Fourteen men were engaged in an effort to remove the barrow from the bell, so that it could be closed. While thus engaged the explosion occurred, and not one of the men escaped either death or injury.

Work in every department of the huge plant was temporarily abandoned and all efforts exerted to the rescue of the horribly mangled victims, who had been hurled in all directions by the terrific upheaval, which closely resembled a volcanic eruption of gigantic proportions. Nearly all the victims were Slavs.

JONAS MILLER, THE UNION FARMER, DEAD

Was Hit with a Brick at the Minnehaha Chowder Club Outing.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—Jonas Miller, the Union farmer who was struck on the head with a brick in a fight at the outing of the Minnehaha Chowder Club of this city last Sunday, died in the Elizabeth General Hospital this morning.

Theophilus Henderson was arrested last night by Detective McGrall. Henderson, who is employed at the Singer factory, denies having struck Miller. It is said that Prosecutor Marsh has ordered warrants to be issued for the arrest of every member of the Minnehaha Club, thirty-seven in all.

Mr. Miller's wife is completely prostrated over the news of his death. She has been an invalid for a year, and it is feared the shock will kill her.

Will Develop the "Soo" Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—A syndicate, which includes a number of Philadelphia capitalists, has purchased the rights of a power company which was recently formed to develop the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, and has organized the Lake Superior Power Company, with a capital of $2,000,000. The company has two large mills and expects to operate the one on the Canadian side within a month. It is proposed to make paper pulp. The plant on the American side will be situated at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The syndicate that originally purchased the plant got into financial difficulty in 1892 and the banks holding the paper foreclosed. The present syndicate then began negotiations and recently succeeded in purchasing the property from the banks.

Ocean Grove Camp Meeting.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Darkness had hardly vanished this morning when the congregation for the "consecration" meeting, which formally opened the great annual camp meeting here of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gathered in the Auditorium. Later, a prayer service was held, at which the Rev. Dr. Stokes delivered an address. The opening sermon of the camp meeting, preached at 10:30 A. M., in the Auditorium, attracted over 7,000 persons, most of them women. The preacher was Bishop Andrews of New-York. The second sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Dr. Julius E. Grammer of Baltimore. The text was "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Jesus Christ."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock midnight Monday until 12 o'clock midnight Tuesday.)

10:30 A. M.—344 East Thirty-ninth Street; John Maucha; dwelling; damage, $20.
1:10 P. M.—310 Suffolk Street; Abraham Lepides; dwelling; damage slight.
6:25 P. M.—216 Railroad Avenue; Thomas Leahy; dwelling; damage, $25.
8:27 P. M.—63 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Marcus A. Frank; flat; damage trifling.
8:30 P. M.—814 Ninth Avenue; Fred Badin; awning; damage, $18.
9:20 P. M.—315 West Sixty-seventh Street; tenement; Andrew Willis; damage, $25.
9:35 P. M.—866 Broome Street; William Schlossberg; apartment; damage trifling.

TACKS PUNCTURE TIRES

Sunday Cyclists Come to Grief in Four Connecticut Towns.

BUSHELS OF TACKS SPREAD AROUND

Legal Proceedings Talked of Against the Offenders in Southport, Where Not a Wheel Escaped Injury.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20.—Wheelmen in this section are greatly incensed over the action of residents of Stratford, Fairfield, Milford, and Southport in sprinkling tacks along the main thoroughfares of those towns, and legal proceedings are talked of.

Last Sunday many tires were punctured, and in numerous cases totally ruined, by coming in contact with the tacks. A feeling against the wheelmen has long been shown, but as they did not conflict with any local ordinance there was no legitimate manner in which the residents could retaliate. The towns mentioned are in line with points of interest to wheelmen, and naturally there is considerable pedaling through the main streets on the Sabbath, which is the wheelmen's great outing day. The only objection raised against the riders, so far as can be learned, is that they tour on Sunday.

A short time ago the ordinances in these towns against riding on the sidewalks were strictly enforced, and now it seems that it is the desire of some to shut the wheelmen out as much as possible.

Local cyclists who passed through Southport on Sunday report that the main street contained bushels of tacks, and that not a single wheelman who rode there escaped injury to his wheel. The damage to tires amounts to considerable, and many who have suffered have consulted counsel and will endeavor to secure their rights.

The feeling aroused by the tack episode is intense, and it would doubtless go hard with the offenders if caught by the sufferers.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Gilchester serial handicap, at ten miles, over the Elizabeth-Springfield course, open only to bona fide residents of Union County, N. J., of three months' standing, will be decided on Aug. 24 and 31 and Sept. 7 and 14. This event is a novelty, as the following conditions will show: Points shall count 5 to first, 3 to second, and 1 to third in each race for both the handicap and time prizes, which shall go to the holders of the greatest number of points at the end of the series. In case of a tie in the handicap, or the time contest, it shall be run off the following Thursday, with the handicap standing as in the fourth race of the series, the time prize being as before determined on the basis of the fastest time. Nothing shall prevent a man's winning both prizes. The first man to finish in the handicap contest shall be penalized 30 seconds, the second 20 seconds, and the third 10 seconds, in the following race of the series. With this exception handicaps will stand as announced in the first race. Entry blanks may be obtained from and entries will close with the Gilbert & Chester Co., 223 Second Street, Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 21. Entrance fee for the whole series, $1. No further entries received after this date. Competitors may start in one or more of the races of the series at pleasure. John C. Wetmore of The Gilchester, will be the handicapper. Any falsification of or intentional omission on the entry blank will be punished by disqualification. The right to reject any entry is reserved.

—The cycle parade of the New-Utrecht Wheelmen of Bath Beach next Saturday, will be one of the social events of the season. The parade will form at Avoca Villa, the headquarters of the club, and the start will be made at 4 oclock. The line of march will be along Cropsey Avenue to Eighth Avenue, thence to Eighteenth Street, to Twenty-second Avenue, thence to Benson Avenue, to Twenty-second Street, to Cropsey Avenue, back to the headquarters. Several prizes have been given and will be awarded immediately after the parade to the visiting club parading the largest number of members, for the best decorated man's wheel, the best decorated woman's wheel, the best decorated member's wheel, the thinnest man in line, and to the fattest man in line.

—The race for the one-mile championship of Long Island, to be run at the meet of the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing on Sept. 7, is already exciting great interest. Judging from present indications it will be a great race. "Sammie" Brook, "Larry" Hoppe, "Monte" Paige, and Frank White are taking a special preparation for it.

—"Alex" Schwalbach of the Liberty Wheelmen, will act as referee at the meet of the Mercury Wheel Club on Sept. 7, and in the same capacity at the race meet for the benefit of the Children's Home at Mineola on Sept. 4.

—Eckerson, the South Brooklyn mileage crack, is still at his work. He is averaging seventy miles a day right along, and has placed 7,000 miles to his credit so far this sseason.

—"Johnnie" Johnson returned to the racing path on Monday. At Toronto he easily defeated "Fred" Young in a mile heat race. His best mile was made in 2:07 3-5.

—Walter Roome, who was very badly injured at Manhattan Field last month, has entirely recovered, and is riding in good form again.

—The Nassau Wheelmen will have their club smoker on Sept. 6.

NEW-YORKS WIN A GAME.

But It Was Because St. Louis Made a Couple of Errors.

New-York, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 8.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 0.
Cleveland, 8; Washington, 7.
Louisville, 6; Boston, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Cleveland	64	38	.627
2—Baltimore	57	35	.620
3—Pittsburg	58	40	.592
4—Cincinnati	53	42	.558
5—Chicago	55	45	.550
6—Philadelphia	51	43	.535
7—Boston	51	43	.533
8—Brooklyn	51	45	.531
9—New-York	48	48	.500
10—Washington	30	58	.341
11—St. Louis	32	67	.323
12—Louisville	23	69	.250

The New-York's had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of the St. Louis Club in the game of baseball yesterday at the Polo Grounds. There were scarcely 1,000 spectators present. The first part of the game dragged along slowly, and was monotonous. Neither side seemed to be able to do any batting except in the second inning, when the St. Louis team scored the first run of the game. It was on a line hit to centre field by Sheehan, which was muffed by Van Haltren. It was the hardest hit ball of the game, and had its force not been stopped by Van Haltren it would have gone down into the wagon shed. Sheehan went around to third base on the error, and scored on the throw in from right field of Pietz's high fly to Tiernan.

The only other incident which attracted particular attention, prior to the New-York rally in the seventh inning, when they won the game, was Doyle's retiring from the contest at the close of the sixth inning, without any apparent reason, and giving place to Wilson, who distinguished himself in the first half of the seventh inning by making two errors.

The three runs scored by the New-Yorks in the seventh inning were of no great credit to them, as they would not have scored at all had it not been for the errors of Von der Ahe's men. Stafford was given a life on a muffed fly by Quinn. Then Farrell made a three-bagger to left centre, scoring Stafford and crossing the plate himself on Sheehan's muff of the ball hit by Fuller. The latter reached second on the error, and scored on a single by Van Haltren.

The visitors had the home team guessing when they made two clean hits in the ninth inning, and scored an earned run before the side was disposed of. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Quinn, 2b	0	1	3	4	1
Miller, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Dowd, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	3	0
Sheehan, rf	2	1	1	0	1
Pietz, c	0	0	3	1	0
Samuels, 3b	0	1	0	3	2
Breit'n'n, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	4	24	13	4

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	0	1	1	4
Tiernan, rf	0	0	1	1	0
Van H'n, cf	0	1	1	0	1
Davis, 3b	0	1	0	7	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	6	0	1
Wilson, 1b	0	0	2	0	2
Burns, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	0	2	1	0
Farrell, c	1	1	3	1	0
Rusie, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	27	13	8

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New-York	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New-York, 6. First base on balls—St. Louis, 3; New-York, 4. Struck out—By Rusie, 8; by Breitenstein, 1. Three-base hit—Farrell. Stolen bases—Doyle, Van Haltren. Double play—Fuller and Doyle. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Jevne.

THE BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

By Timely Batting They Defeat the Pittsburg Players.

In anticipation of seeing a spirited game of baseball, 2,000 or 3,000 spectators assembled at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, to witness the contest between the Pittsburg and Brooklyn Clubs. The Brooklyns broke the ice by scoring in the first inning, the visitors making a two-bagger and a single, and scoring three runs in the second. In the last half of the inning, however, a base on balls and a two-bagger gave the Brooklyns another run.

The Pittsburgs did some more clean hitting in the fifth inning, and placed two more runs to their credit, which gave them a decided lead and left the spectators under the impression that the home team would have an easy defeat, especially as the inning closed with the score at 5 to 2 in favor of Pittsburg.

In the sixth inning, after the visitors had been disposed of, the Brooklyns pounded out two runs, on two singles, and a three-bagger. This put new life into the crowd, and rather upset Hart, the Pittsburg pitcher, who gave two men their bases on balls, which resulted in both men scoring later on, when a safe hit was made. To this the Brooklyns added one more run in the eighth inning.

The Brooklyns outplayed their opponents, both at the bat and in the field, but their hits were not so well bunched as those of the visitors. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Donovan, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Gemmis, 1b	1	1	7	1	0
Stenzel, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Blerb'r, 2b	1	1	2	1	1
Stuart, ss	0	1	2	4	5
Clingman, c	0	0	1	2	0
Hart, p	0	0	1	1	2
Total	5	8	24	11	8

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Griffin, cf	1	2	1	0	1
Shindle, 3b	2	0	1	2	1
Corkhill, ss	0	2	2	4	0
Ander'n, lf	1	2	2	0	0
Daly, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
Grim, c	1	2	6	2	0
Abbey, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	7	8	27	14	2

Pittsburg	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	x	—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Abbey, 1; off Hart, 6. Struck out—By Abbey, 4; by Hart, 2. Three-base hit—Tredway. Two-base hits—Grim, Stenzel. Sacrifice hits—Lachance, Clingman, (2); Gemmis. Stolen bases—Griffin, Anderson, Smith, Gemmis. Double plays—Hart, Stuart, and Gennis. Passed balls—Merrit, 1. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Louisville	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Boston, 5; Louisville, 7. Errors—Boston, 4; Louisville, 3. Batteries—Dolan and Ryan; Weyhing and Warner. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	—7
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4	—8

(Called—Darkness.)

Base hits—Washington, 14; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	—8
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	0	—9

Base hits—Philadelphia, 16; Cincinnati, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Rhines, Parrott, and Vaughan. Umpire—Messrs Keefe and Henderson.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 3. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 4. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Griffith and Kitteridge. Umpire—Mr. Burnham.

WRENN AND CHACE.

Win the National Tennis Doubles at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—The first day of Championship Week, as the tennis players call it, was a brilliant one. Over 2,000 persons turned out to see the double match, and even at 6 P. M. there were plenty of people watching the last stragglers in the small army of players finishing up the first round. Over forty matches were decided in the singles, and there are still seven matches to be played before the first round is finished.

The interest in the game does not seem to have fallen off one bit, as fifty of the eighty-two entries are men who make their first appearance at Newport.

A terrible upset for the knowing ones happened in the doubles, Hobart and Hovey proving utterly incompetent to defend their championship and losing to Wrenn and Chace in straight sets. This was, of course, the match of the day, and the famous Court No. 7, on which so many championship battles have been decided, was walled in by quadruple rows of spectators, while the grand stand was packed. The game began at about 11:30. Hobart and Hovey got the service, Hobart putting the ball in play from the east end of the court.

It was soon evident that Wrenn and Chace had resolved to adopt lobbing tactics to demoralize their opponents, the challengers pushing the balls up into the air every time. The lobs were inaccurate at first, and Hovey and Hobart quickly scored two games, mostly on errors. A net and double fault later gave Wrenn and Chace the game. Three long and dreary games followed, Wrenn and Chace winning them all and taking the good lead of 4 to 2. Two pretty plays, a great lob by Van Haltren, and a wonderful backhander by Wrenn were the oases in a desert of miserable bungling, the champions making error after error while vainly trying to kill their opponents' well directed lobs.

Chace did the best work at this time, but the slowness of the lobbing game made the crowd yawn. The seventh game was sharp, Hobart placing well, but, though the champions won it, they fell back in the next, giving the lead to Wrenn and Chace by a score of 5—3.

A net and double fault by Hobart, and a misj

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The New Southern Traffic Agreement Signed by All the Roads.

TO GO INTO EFFECT ON SEPT. 1

Officers of the New Association to be Elected in This City Next Tuesday—Wide Scope of the New Agreement.

A new traffic agreement, which will practically control the competitive freight business of all the railroads in the Southern States, was formally adopted at a largely attended meeting in the Hotel Waldorf yesterday. The new agreement forms the plan of action of the Southern States Freight Association, which is the successor of the old Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

This new organization goes into effect on the 1st of next month. Its avowed purpose is to promote harmony among Southern transportation companies and provide means for adjusting all differences which may arise between them. Its scope will include all of the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. There will be a President, Vice President, a Commissioner, and three arbitrators.

A committee of five was appointed yesterday to nominate officers and report at a meeting of the association to be held at the Waldorf next Tuesday. The committee includes E. St. John, Henry Fink, J. C. Whitney, H. Walters, and C. W. Shears. It is proposed to place in the hands of the officers of the new association the power to maintain rates by the application of well-defined rules and regulations.

The following representatives of the Southern companies attended yesterday's meeting: Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company; R. G. Irving, Vice President of the Plant system; S. M. Felton, Jr., receiver of the Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway and President of the Alabama Great Southern; George C. Smith, Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Western Railroad of Alabama; H. M. Comer, receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Savannah and Western Railroad and the Ocean Steamship Company; S. F. Parrot, General Manager of the Columbus Southern Railway; H. Walters, President of the Atlantic Coast Line; E. St. John, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line; J. C. Whitney, Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company; Henry Fink, receiver of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, and W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice President and Traffic Manager of the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

THE TRUNK-LINE AGREEMENT.

Senator Chandler's Letter to the Inter-State Commerce Commission

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The open letter of Senator Chandler to the Inter-State Commerce Commission regarding the proposed trunk-line rates reached the Secretary of the commission in to-day's mail, after it had been read by the officials in the newspapers. A letter acknowledging its receipt will be sent to Mr. Chandler.

Chairman Morrison said this afternoon that, being the only Commissioner in the city, he was unable to say what the commission might do, but he thought it was quite probable that if the rates agreed upon by the Trunk Line Association violated the law, that violation would be prosecuted by the proper officials of the Government. Chairman Morrison did not care to discuss the subject, but it was evident from his remarks that the meeting of the Trunk Line Association was not causing any alarm about the Inter-State Commerce Commission's rooms.

The Trunk Line Association takes the pains to assert that its agreement will comply with all the laws governing transportation rates, and until the rates agreed upon have been posted with the commission and show tot the contrary, it is understood that the presumption must prevail that the association is acting within its own proper authority.

West Virginia Central Figures.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—The report of the President of the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company to the annual meeting of the stockholders, at Elkins, West Va., shows the road to be in a prosperous condition. The gross revenues from all sources for the year ending June 80, 1895, were $1,060,719, an increase over the previous year of $81,056. The total expenses of all kinds were $955,856, an increase of $84,771, leaving a net surplus for the year of $104,862 to be devoted to dividends.

The old Board of Directors, consisting of Henry G. Davis, Stephen B. Elkins, and F. S. Landstreet of West Virginia, Arthur P. Gorman, John A. Hamilton, and W. W. Taylor of Maryland, and R. S. Kerens of St. Louis, was re-elected. Hon. H. G. Davis was re-elected President, and C. M. Hendley assistant to the President, was also appointed Secretary.

Trolley Injunction Wanted.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Ex-Senator William D. Edwards of Jersey City, and Alan Strong of New-Brunswick have made an application to Vice Chancellor Pitney on behalf of Attorney General Stockton, for an injunction to prevent the Brunswick Trolley Company, of which Gottfried Crueger is President, from building trolley lines in the townships of Middelsex County. W. P. Voorhees of New-Brunswick will represent the company.

The residents of the townships of Middlesex County have been fighting the Brunswick Company for a long time on the ground that the roads were too narrow for trolley lines. If the case is decided in favor of the State it will have great influence on the trolley roads.

Atchison Situation.

Charles S. Gleed, one of the most active Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, is now on his way east after several weeks spent in Kansas and New-Mexico, looking into the physical condition and the legal complications of the property. He will probably be in this city the latter part of this week.

Before leaving Topeka, Kan., Mr. Gleed authorized the following statement: "In a few weeks the decree in the general Atchison mortgage case, which took the property into court, will be taken from Judge Caldwell, at Topeka, and an order of sale to the reorganized company will be issued. The company will be a Kansas one."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A mortgage has been given by the Chicago, Indianapolis and Chattanooga Southern Railway Company to the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis for $1,600,000. The instrument states that it is for the purpose of discharging indebtedness and to complete that part of said road lying between Rockport and Mitchell.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad reports its coal and coke shipments over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie thus far this year at 13,251,048 tons, an increase of 4,786,163 tons over the corresponding period last year.

—A report from Philadelphia that the Reading Road had agreed to submit to arbitration its claim for 21 per cent. of the output of anthracite coal, was denied by an officer of the road last night.

—F. W. Huntington, for some time District Passenger Agent of the Great Northern Railway in this city, is to take charge of the Great Northern offices in Philadelphia very soon.

—James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern, has been in this city for the last two days. He expects to start for the West to-day or to-morrow.

—There is talk of a meeting of the Presidents of the coal-carrying roads in this city next week.

—S. M. Felton, Jr., President of the Queen and Crescent, was in this city yesterday.

Eagle Pass Smallpox Camp.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Aug. 20.—Three new cases and one death were reported yesterday at the smallpox camp at Jenness, near this city. There are now 380 negroes quarantined at the camp, of which number 150 are suffering from smallpox. The death rate is exceedingly light, not more than thirty-five patients having died since the camp was organized. If the present dry weather continues for several days longer Dr. Magruder expects to have the sufferers on the road to recovery.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday.

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, westerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, threatening weather, but with little, if any rain, variable winds. VIRGINIA, showers, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers in the interior, slightly cooler, southeasterly winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, showers in northern portions, fair and slightly cooler in southern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather, but with little if any rain, westerly winds.

MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, showers, southwesterly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, threatening weather, but with little, if any rain, southwesterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, followed by light showers in northern portions, variable winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers, probably slightly warmer, variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, showers, clearing in the afternoon, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. KENTUCKY, showers, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. TENNESSEE, showers, variable winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme southern portion, probably slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, threatening weather, but probably without rain, fair in the afternoon, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. INDIANA, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly. WISCONSIN, fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in extreme eastern portion, winds becoming southerly. IOWA fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in extreme southeast portion, slightly warmer, winds becoming variable.

KANSAS, generally fair, warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. WYOMING and COLORADO, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, generally fair, cooler, winds becoming northwesterly.

A ridge of high pressure extends from the Middle Atlantic coast through Illinois to the north of Minnesota. A storm appears to be developing in Arkansas, and a second storm of considerable intensity is developing in Alberta. Rain has fallen in the last twenty-four hours in the Ohio, Middle, and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The temperature has fallen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, has risen in the Middle slope, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the last twenty-four hours: Little Rock, 1.08.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited. Boarding study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, including Kindergarten Methods, has been added. The Graduate Class begins November 1st.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary (with Kindergarten), Intermediate, Academic and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments. Oct. 2. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

THE JACOTOT SCHOOL.
A French and English Boarding and Day School for Girls, 241 W. 24th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Fitzhenri and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls.
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 WEST 52D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Principal.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law, unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

IRVING SCHOOL, DR. L. D. RAY.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

University of the State of New-York,
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., re-opens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. WM. PRESCOTT, A.M., Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

YALE SCHOOL, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils received. Address L. W. P., Box 154 Times.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway).
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.
222 East 54th Street. Re-opens October 2, 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

State Firemen Assembled at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The twenty-third annual convention of the State Firemen's Association was opened this morning in the City Hall. Several hundred delegates are attending. The city is decorated. Mayor Molloy made the opening address of welcome, which was responded to by President J. F. Schlosser of the State Association. James H. F. Devine of Troy extended a welcome on behalf of Troy's firemen, and the response was made by John B. Haggerty, Treasurer of the State Firemen's Home at Hudson.

The firemen will visit the Watervliet arsenal gun factory to-morrow, and in the evening a torchlight parade will be held and a banquet given. The tournament will occur Thursday and Friday will be witnessed the parade, in which it is expected that 100 companies will participate.

Essex Publishing Company Assets.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day received the accounts of Frederick F. Guild, receiver for the Essex Publishing Company, publishers of the defunct Evening Journal; and also an application for an order allowing $500 for the receiver's compensation, and $100 for counsel fee, and for a further order for the distribution of the assets in the hands of the receiver pro rata among the general creditors after the costs have been paid. They will receive less than 20 per cent. of their claims. Decision was reserved.

City—Both Sexes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys & Girls
52 EAST 30TH ST. REOPENS OCT. 2.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter. Hon Chauncey M. Depew.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.
Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Country—Both Sexes.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Law Schools.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL.B. Also (for graduate courses) LL.M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

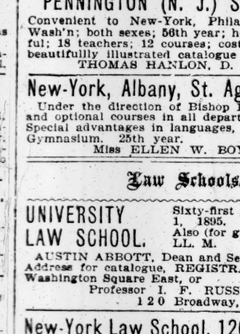
New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
Round Trip Reduced to 25c.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change.
FROM WEST 23D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
Passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier No. N. R. 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY R.R.
IS THE PICTURESQUE LINE FROM
New-York to Niagara Falls.
Special Excursion,
SATURDAY, AUG. 24.
TICKETS GOOD GOING AUG. 24 AND RETURN UP TO AND INCLUDING AUG. 28, 1895.
ROUND $8.00 TRIP.
Trains leave Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. 8:20 A. M., 6:10 and 9:00 P. M., and Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M., 5:30 and 8:35 P. M.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 273, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 East 125th St., 10 Bowery, and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City; No. 4 Court St., 344 Fulton St., 369 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Penna. Annex, foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway.



WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex) 8 A. M.
" New-York Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Auction Sales.

JUSTUS COOKE, AUCTIONEER.
A REMARKABLY GRAND SALE.
I am directed by a prominent broker (on account of recent difficulties) to sell all the rich, artistic Furniture, Oil Paintings, Bric-a-Brac, &c., of his Town Mansion and Country Villa, together with several other consignments of high-grade goods.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY,
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
MAIN FLOOR SALESROOMS.
In this sale will be found every detail of rich, artistic household furniture, a select collection of Oil Paintings by eminent artists, choice Bric-a-Brac from all the celebrated markets, costly Hangings, Rugs, &c., &c.
We invite the special attention of those desiring high-grade goods, as this is an unusual sale for this season of the year, and will amply repay an inspection.
All on exhibition Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M. 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40 P.M, 6:25 A.M, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05 A.M

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.C.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S, 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10PM, 7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD CHILDWOLD PARK, NY.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN,
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages at mail daily. Telephone and telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINER & GEORGE, Props.,
Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

MANHANSET
HOUSE AND COTTAGES, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y. Greatly enlarged and improved; beautiful new music hall, electric lights, elevator suites with bath; healthfully located amid beautiful scenery, drives, and groves; pure water; dry atmosphere; yachting, fishing, dancing, &c. Open until Sept. 15. Easily accessible by new fast trains on Long Island Railroad and new steamers MONTAUK and SHELTER ISLAND. Send for terms and illustrated pamphlet to H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager, Manhanset House, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH HOTEL.
Perfect in appointments and service.
Finest surf bathing on the Atlantic coast.
Accommodations for 1,000 guests.
To be filled this week at specially low rates for remainder of season.
Correspondence solicited.
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

LAKE GEORGE.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE,
Lakeview House,
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.
Circulars at Outlook Office, Astor Place, N. Y.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.

CATSKILLS.

NEW GRAND HOTEL,
Western Catskill Mountains.
Only hotel on mountain top with direct railroad access. Through parlor cars to hotel grounds. ELEVATION, 2,800 FEET. FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. For rates, &c., address J. & S. J. CORNELL, Summit Mountain P. O., Ulster Co., N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
Open until Sept. 25. For particulars address as above.

GLENWOOD HOTEL,
Catskill Mts. 15th season; 200; best table; music, dancing; largest piazza in the Catskills; 118 acres; fine walks; board, $8 per week upward. V. BRAMSON, Catskill, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

NEW-YORK.

STATEN ISLAND.

IF THIS CATCHES YOUR EYE
Look for superior accommodations, elegant surroundings; $6 to $8 per week, INCLUDING TICKETS TO GRAND NIGHTLY ENTERTAINMENTS at
PARK HOTEL,
NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK S. I.
One hour from city; 30 cents round trip from Battery. Refreshing sail half hourly. Freedom from saloon nuisances. Pure soft spring water. Music, lectures, instruction, bowling, tennis, all healthful amusements. Get circulars. Make visit. "SEEING IS BELIEVING."
WELCOME E. SHELDON, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
HOTEL BRESLIN.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER. Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.
Address P. O., Mount Arlington, N. J.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Beautiful mountain resort, possessing every attraction; 60 miles from N. Y. City. Circulars, &c., at Room 9, Metropolitan Building, N. Y.
W. E. COLEMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL
FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment in America. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountain is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia. Apply at C. & O. office, 379 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES.—Office of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, No. 39 Whitehall Street, New-York, August 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, each triplicate bearing attached thereto, or part thereof, copy of this advertisement, with prices, particular for information of bidders annexed, will be received at their offices, by Acting Commissaries of Subsistence, following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1895, at which places and time they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required for use thereof during seven months commencing December 1, 1895, viz.: Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus (Governor's Island), N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Fort Warren, Mass.; and for the addition to potatoes and onions at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. For blank proposals and samples of advertisement, with copy of circular for information of bidders annexed, apply to acting commissaries of subsistence of posts, respectively, for supplying of which with an article or articles it is desired bid. Each proposal should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Sept. 25, 1895," and addressed to Acting Commissary of Subsistence of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col. and A. C. G. S., Chief C. S.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Aug. 16, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 31, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 20,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M. Gen'l, U. S. A.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 261 West 35th St., second flat, front.

Companions.
COMPANION.—By refined young lady; would take companion's place to lady or child going to Europe in exchange for fare; highest reference. Companion, 644 Columbus Av.

Cooks.
COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; would like to go together; cook and laundress, waitress and chambermaid; best of city references. 169 East 33d St.
COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; creams, ices, jellies; city or country; first-class city reference. 261 West 35th St., two flights up.
COOK.—By young woman to cook, wash, and iron in small family, or do general work for family of two; references. C. L., Box 304 Times, Up Town.
COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By Protestant young woman; in small family; good plain cook; city, or near by; references. C. L., Box 402 Times, Up Town.
COOK.—By a respectable Protestant American woman, as cook in a small, strictly private family; a short distance in the country; reference. U. S., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.
DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by day, week or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.
DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of fine work; well up in fashions; is now disengaged; terms moderate; city or country; day or week; references. Box 899 Times, Up Town.

Governesses.
GOVERNESS.—Experienced English finishing governess, four years in America, wishes position in a family; French;

MORE SALOON MEN PLEAD

Twenty-four Answer "Not Guilty" of Excise Violations.

EXPECTED TO CHANGE THEIR PLEAS

Fourteen New Indictments by the Grand Jury—Sentences Imposed in the Court of Special Sessions.

Twenty-four defendants in excise cases were called to plead yesterday before Recorder Goff, under indictments found against them by the Grand Jury.

Through E. M. Friend of the counsel for the Liquor Dealers' Association, they entered formal pleas of "not guilty." It is expected that most of these pleas will be withdrawn when the men are called for trial, and pleas of guilty entered.

In two cases the defendants, Michael Ryan and Charles Giegerich, did not respond. Mr. Friend entered a plea of "not guilty" on their behalf, and hastened to assure the Court that the absence of his clients was due to a mistake.

"I hope your Honor will not believe that they had any intention of offering a defiance to this Court," said Mr. Friend.

The Recorder said he would look at it in the light presented by the lawyer, and accepted the pleas.

The trials of the men called yesterday will probably be begun to-morrow or Friday.

Two cases still on the calendar will be disposed of to-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday handed up fourteen indictments in cases of excise violations transferred from Special to General Sessions. The Grand Jury dismissed six of the cases transferred, as there was not sufficient evidence to sustain an indictment.

The indictments returned yesterday were in the cases of Valentine Hill of Macomb's Dam Bridge and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, William J. Gaines of 1,141 Second Avenue, Alois Arnstein of 419 East Seventieth Street, James Brennan of 291 Avenue A, William Danne of 2,083 Second Avenue, Patrick Dillon of 2,121 Second Avenue, John Carolin of 441 West Thirty-second Street, Henry Benz of 352 West Forty-fourth Street, Richard Connaughton of 230 Hudson Street, Frederick Fischer of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Road, George Fichandler of 302 Canal Street, Edward Korzendorfer of 333 West Seventeenth Street, John Hulzler of 44 Sullivan Street, and Martin Hammer of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

All day long there was a large crowd of anxious saloon keepers about the corridors of the Criminal Court Building, and the general sentiment expressed was that they had enough of the fight on Sunday closing, and that they would give in.

No additional applications for transfers of cases from Special to General Sessions were presented, the Recorder's stern words on Monday having apparently discouraged even the few of the most daring spirits who were in favor of continuing the conflict.

Patrick McInerney, bartender for Saloonkeeper Dennis Mullins, was sentenced, in Special Sessions, yesterday to pay a fine of $150 for excise violation. He paid the fine. He had failed to appear Monday, and his bond was declared forfeited, but the Justices yesterday revoked the order.

In sentencing Louis Fletcher, who, when arraigned, pleaded that competition forced him to keep open, Justice Jerome said:

Here is a man apparently desirous of obeying the law, who is driven to breaking the law by the lawbreaking men in the same business around him. Let those who break the law, have the assurance that their commercial interests will be protected against those who do not obey the law. The lawbreakers will be punished according to the willfulness of their offense. Liquor dealers with large commercial interests, when they submit to the law, are entitled to the same protection that dry goods merchants and other business men are entitled to. This prisoner, instead of breaking the law, should have kept on obeying it. He is fined $100, or twenty days in the city prison.

Fletcher was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, or go to the city prison for twenty days.

Justice Jerome received a letter yesterday on the excise question from Recorder Goff, but declined to make it public, because, he said, it was of a private nature.

Policeman Hahn of the Mulberry Street Station arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday three prisoners charged with violating the excise law. He swore he tasted beer in Tu con brought out of Theodore Heldemanns saloon, at 273 Elizabeth Street, on Sunday. He also found men in the place drinking and playing cards, and Heldemann's brother was behind the bar. The latter was held in $200 bail, and his brother, Theodore, was arrested in court and held in $100 bail as the proprietor.

In the cases of Nicola Sucula of 246 Elizabeth Street and Francis Haughey of 233 Mulberry Street, Hahn swore he tasted beer in the "growlers" bought in the saloons. Both were held.

"Lemons" Lake swore he bought a glass of beer last Sunday at the saloon at 387 Cherry Street. Patrick Campbell, the bartender, was held.

Policeman Ryan of the Mulberry Street Station said he saw five men last Sunday drinking in Charles O'Malley's saloon, at 68 Spring Street. On the bar were glasses containing what looked like beer. He could not swear that it was beer, however, and O'Malley was discharged.

MAGISTRATE FLAMMER'S ADVICE.

Boys Warned Not to Visit Saloons, Even as Vigilance League Agents.

Four members of the City Vigilance League, not one of whom was over eighteen years old, were lectured by Magistrate Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday for collecting evidence of excise violations on Sunday last.

They were Jacob C. Schmitt of 100 St. Mark's Place, George Hoffman of 216 Seventh Street, William Wunach of 115 Pitt Street, and Frederick Schrenker of 60 Avenue C. Schmitt said that he is Acting Superintendent of his branch of the league in the absence of Superintendent George.

The first case in which they appeared was that of Ernst Grob, a saloon keeper at 78 Willett Street, who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by them.

Magistrate Flammer called Schrenker, the youngest of the youths, before him and said kindly:

"Holly boy, you drank beer in that saloon last Sunday, you say?"

"Yes, Sir," he replied.

"Did you ever drink in a saloon previous to that time?" continued the Magistrate.

"No, Sir. I only drank it at home," said Schrenker.

Magistrate Flammer then said:

Well, my boy, I don't want to hear of your repeating what you did last Sunday. It might lead you into becoming an habitual drunkard, and thus ruin you for life.

While the intents and purposes of your society may be good enough, still, it is an outrage, a disgrace, and a shame, to ask boys of your tender years to get such evidence, thereby tending to corrupt your morals. If you take my advice, you will stop before a liking for intoxicants grows on you, and it is too late.

The young men then testified that they each paid for and took two glasses of beer in Grob's place. The saloon keeper swore he never saw any one of them before, but he was held for trial.

Max Greenblut of 53 First Street, Edward Blumer of 323 East Houston Street, Ignatz Greenberg of 211 Seventh Street, John Hirsch of 37 First Street, Christian Gott of 817 Fifth Street, and Mrs. Barbara Siebert of 723 Fifth Street were also held for excise violations.

MAGISTRATE KUDLICH'S WARNING.

Some One Likely to be Charged with Perjury in an Excise Case.

John Holly of 952 Second Avenue, who says he is a butcher by occupation, was accused in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by Sigmund Neftelberger of 131 Cannon Street, an agent of the Parkhurst society, of selling intoxicating liquors last Sunday.

Neftelberger swore that he entered a room over the saloon at 973 Third Avenue on Sunday and bought two glasses of beer from the defendant and paid for them.

He was corroborated by Vincent Majenski, alias "Frenchy," the ex-policy operator of 216 East Ninety-ninth Street. "Frenchy" said Holly sold him two glasses of beer and took pay for them.

Holly was defended by Thomas Garrett Fennell, who stated to the Court that the room which the complainant swore he visited is occupied by the Waverly Club, and that his client is a member of the club. If the witnesses bought beer they procured it from some one other than Holly. But both men positively identified Holly as the man who served them.

Holly then said: "I positively swear that I did not sell any beer to these men on Sunday."

Magistrate Kudlich then said: "I will adjourn this hearing until to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and I will give you fair warning that I shall entertain a charge of perjury against either the complainant or the defendant in this caase, according as the evidence warrants. There is altogether too much perjury in these excise hearings, and hereafter I shall make a case against the guilty ones."

SWORE HE HAD A LICENSE.

John Jonson Given Time to Produce It in Court.

John Jonson, a saloon keeper at Two Hundred and Eighth Street and King's Bridge Road, was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday on a charge of selling beer without a license. The complainant was John Lynch of Ackerman Street, Spuyten Duyvil.

Jonson said that his license had expired on Saturday and that he had received notice from the Excise Board that his new license would be given him yesterday. Policeman McHugh testified that there was no record on the excise books at the King's Bridge Police Station of Jonson's having had a license for two years past. McHugh said that he had been ordered by Capt. Ryan to arrest Jonson, and had employed Lynch to get the necessary evidence. Lynch produced a bottle of lager beer which he swore he purchased from Jonson at noon yesterday.

Magistrate Wentworth paroled Johnson on his own recognizance, instructing him to get his license and produce it in court to-day. He said: "I will discharge this man as quick as lighting as soon as I see his license. He says he has had a license and I believe him. I will discharge him on this complaint when he gets his new one."

Charles Lambracht of Croton and Columbia Avenues was held in $100 bail for trial on a charge of selling beer on Sunday.

Praise from the Rev. Mr. Hughes.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt to-day received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rector of the Church of Holy Sepulchre, at Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, saying:

I take the opportunity of saying that, much as I admire your efforts in regard to the Sunday saloon, they are in my opinion, a very small item in what you have effected with regard to the police. Round about this church I never could find a policeman, and my daughter was twice robbed in the street in open day. Now police are parading the streets at all hours, and I begin to think I am once more in a civilized country.

Four Per Cent. of the Saloons Open.

Police Commissioner Parker yesterday received reports from a number of sources as to how the excise law was enforced last Sunday in the city.

He said that he was in a position to make the positive assertion that, of all the saloons in the city, only 4 per cent. of them did any business last Sunday. Two weeks ago 8 per cent. of the saloons were doing business.

WINDOW GLASS WAGEWORKERS WIN

Probable that an Advance of 10 Per Cent. Will Be Made.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—The announcement is made to-day that the Chambers-McKee Glass Company of New-Kensington will agree to the proposed wage scale of the window glass workers, and as this firm practically controls the situation the danger of a strike is thereby averted. In view of this fact it is probable that at the meeting to-morrow a general settlement on the basis of a 10 per cent. advance will be agreed upon. The Chambers-McKee Company employs 1,000 men and pays out weekly wages $12,000. Fires have been started in the company's furnaces at New-Kensington.

The scale conference on the prescription trade met in Pittsburg to-day. The first session was occupied in discussing changes from the last meeting. President Smith of the Glass Workers' Union stated that no definite conclusion had yet been arrived at, and that there was but little prospect of completing the business of adjusting a wage scale before to-morrow.

CLIFTON, Mass., Aug. 20.—The officials of the Bigelow Carpet Company of this town have notified all their employes that after Sept. 1 they would return to the schedule of wages which existed two years ago, when a 10 per cent. cut in wages was made because of the hard times and the carpet marker which existed at that time. Nearly 1,000 people will be affected.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Operations were resumed to-day at the knitting mill of Newland, Dennison & Co., at Stillwater, where a strike went into effect two weeks ago. The strikers, who desired an increase in wages, went back at the old scale.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—The striking hat finishers held a meeting to-day, and a report was made that Austin Drew & Co. of Orange Valley had decided to grant the increase of wages asked for. This is the fifth firm that has given in to the strikers. Communications were read from other districts favorable to the strikers.

DIXON AND LEONARD ARRAIGNED

They Were Arrested for Prizefighting in the Academy of Music.

George Dixon, the champion "featherweight," and Michael Leonard, known as "The Fashion Plate," were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with prizefighting.

Joseph Gordon, Dixon's second, of 8 Strong Place, Brooklyn; Thomas O'Rourke of 76 St. Mark's Place, and Charles E. Davies, better known as "Parson" Davies, of 855 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., the manager of the boxing tournament, were also arraigned. Davis and O'Rourke were charged with aiding and abetting a prize fight; the charge against Gordon, Dixon's second, was disorderly conduct.

The defendants were arrested Monday night by Acting Inspector Cortright, Capt. Elbert Smith, and six policemen from the East Twenty-second Street Station, in the Academy of Music, where a boxing tournament was being given.

Thomas P. Dineen, formerly a police court Clerk, appeared for the defendants, and when they were arraigned, insisted that the charge should not be one of prizefighting. Under the decision of Justice Barrett, in 1889, an exhibition of this kind, he said, was merely a sparring contest, nothing more.

Magistrate Kudlich said he did not want to enter into the case in a slip-shod manner; that he would like to have time in which to determine to what extent the law had been violated. Dineen interposed no objection, and the case was continued until this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Counsel moved to have the defendants paroled, but Inspector Cortright objected, and bail was fixed at $500 in each case.

FERRYBOATS IN COLLISION

Passengers Were Panic-Stricken, but All Escaped Injury.

A collision between the ferryboats Hamilton of the Catharine Street line and the Alaska of the Roosevelt Street line occurred yesterday morning in the East River, opposite the Empire Stores, near the Brooklyn shore. The Hamilton carried away about twelve feet of the Alaska's rail, and tore off a few boards from the outer cabin. The damage to the Hamilton was slight. Although the collision was not serious, the passengers on both boats were almost panic-stricken, and some horses on the Alaska began rearing and jumping about in an alarming manner. The shock of the collision threw several women in the cabin of the Alaska from their seats, but no one was injured.

Pilots Bassenden and Williams of the Alaska charged that the blame for the accident rested with the pilot of the Hamilton.

"We met the Hamilton as she was coming out of her slip," said Pilot Bassenden, "and exchanged signals to pass to the starboard of each other. Seeing that an accident was unavoidable, the Alaska stopped and backed, while the Hamilton came on ahead and struck us. The pilot of the Hamilton gave the starboard signal in answer to ours, and then turned his wheel the wrong way. After he made the mistake, he tried to keep on in the same direction, but there was not enough room to pass."

Many passengers on the Alaska rushed to the opposite side of the boat when it was struck by the Hamilton, and thus saved themselves from injury.

Davren—Harran.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 20.—John W. Davren and Miss Anna Cecelia Harran of this city were married this morning in St. Mary's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father John Doherty. The bridesmaid was Miss Fannie Harran, sister of the bride. The best man was John J. Daly, Jr.

THE WILDS ACT CONSTRUED

Magistrate Deuel Says It Is Salutary When Properly Applied.

LAWRENCE DUNPHY HELD FOR TRIAL

"Legislature Did Not Intend the Absurd and Unreasonable Results that Attend its Literal Construction."

Lawrence Dunphy, Superintendent of Blackwell's Island, and the technical prisoner in the case which the City Magistrates have caused to be made under the Wild Cumulative Sentence Law, was in the private examination room of the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Commissioner Wright of the Department of Charities and Correction and a number of other people who are interested in the case. City Magistrate Deuel reviewed the case, and submitted an opinion, in which he referred to the various sections of the law, as they are supposed to cover the cases of offenders against the act. In conclusion Magistrate Deuel held Mr. Dunphy for trial on his own recognizance, in Special Sessions.

The decision is as follows:

This case calls for the consideration and construction of Chapter 237, Laws of 1895, entitled "An act in relation to the commitment and discharge of persons convicted of public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, in the City and County of New-York." The question, clearly and broadly stated, is whether the Legislature intended to repeal all existing laws touching those offenses committed in the metropolitan district, and to substitute the harsh and arbitrary measures of the act, with no discretion in the committing Magistrate save conviction, or whether the act was to be an addition to existing legislation, the Magistrates exercising a judicial discretion upon the evidence presented in each case.

The offences named are disorderly conduct, public intoxication, and vagrancy.

Disorderly conduct is not defined by either the Criminal or Penal Code. The Consolidation act (Sec. 1,453) specifies what acts committed in a public place shall be classed as disorderly conduct.

First—Any person who shall suffer to be at large any unmuzzled, ferocious, or vicious dog.

Second—A common prostitute loitering in any public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation.

Third—The use of threatening, abusive, or insulting behavior, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

In addition to these acts committed in a public place, it has been held that under the act of 1883 (Con. act, Sec. 1,451) any conduct or behavior is disorderly which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, tends to a breach of the peace, even if committed elsewhere than in a public place. (Duryea committents, 19 Abb.)

Fast riding or driving is also disorderly conduct. (Con. act, Sec. 1,448.)

When convicted the Magistrate may require the accused to give security for good behavior, (Sec. 1,461,) or may impose a fine not exceeding $10, and commit in default of payment. (Sec. 1,562.) The fine imposed, depending upon the circumstances in each case, runs from $1 to $10. Did the Legislature intend future inquiry and discrimination in the event the prisoner was unable to pay the fine, and the party committing the most trivial offense be made to suffer a penalty equal to that imposed on the most atrocious?

Intoxication in a public place is an offense against the laws of the State, wherever committed, and subjects the offender to a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $10; or to a commitment not exceeding six months. (Laws of 1892, Chapter 401, Sec. 35.) Was it the intent of the Legislature arbitrarily to compel offenders in the City of New-York, unable to pay the minimum fine of $5, to serve five days in the workhouse for the first offense; twenty for the second, forty for the third, &c., occurring within two years, making sixty-five days as against nine days for the same fine imposed elsewhere in the State?

Vagrancy is provided for under the general act, (Sections 887-898, Criminal Code.) Herein is presented a more serious question. Under the general act, after due hearing and evidence, and being fully informed of all the circumstances, may commit for a period not exceeding six months. Did the Legislature intend to divest the city Magistrates of all discretion, and substitute in each case arbitrary sentences of five, twenty, forty, eighty days, &c. To have the vagrant commited for five days, then rearrest and recommit him, repeating the operation until the six months' limit was reached?

There is but slight sense in committing a habitual drunkard for five days, and still less "a person who had contracted an infectious or other disease by the practice of drunkenness or debauchery, requiring charitable aid to restore him to health." (Criminal Code, Section 887, Paragraph 3.)

It is not to be presumed that it was intended so to change the general law that infants in the city, between the ages of five and fourteen (Ibid. Par. 8) should be sent to the workhouse for five days, &c., instead of being committed to some charitable institution, under Section 291 of the Penal Code. Nevertheless these absurd and unreasonable results attend the literal construction of the act, (23 A. & E. Enc. of Law, 358.)

The foregoing observations are not intended to show to what absurd and unjust results alone a literal enforcement tends, but also to bring the entire field into view, enabling the Court to put itself as nearly as possible in the precise position of the Legislature so as to determine both the reasons and probable object of the change in the law. (Donaldson vs. Wood, 22 Wend., 395; People vs. Spicer, 90 N. Y., 325.)

The first section of the act taken by itself seems to change all general and special legislation covering the three offenses when committed in this city. It says:

"Whenever any person is convicted * * * of public intoxication, disorderly conduct, or vagrancy, it shall be the duty of the Court or Magistrate * * * to commit the person so convicted to the workhouse * * * and to insert in the warrant of committal a recital that the person so committed is committed pursuant to the provisions of this act, and a direction that the person so committed shall be detained in such workhouse until discharged, pursuant to the provisions of this act."

The clear, direct, and positive language of this section, standing alone, might present no excuse for construction, but it must be read in connection with the fifth section, which provides: "Section 5. Nothing herein contained shall affect the power of any court or Magistrate to release a person convicted of any offense herein specified upon the payment of a fine or upon the execution of a recognizance or bond, as now prescribed by law."

The power of the Magistrates as then "prescribed by law" was to impose a fine of from $1 to $10, and to commit to the city prison not exceeding ten days, each day of imprisonment liquidating $1 fine, (Section 1,562, Consolidation act;) or he might require a good-behavior bond for a specific period not exceeding twelve months, and to commit until it is liquidated. The Magistrate who may have required such sureties may, in his discretion, at any time discharge the same.

The case out of which the present proceedings arose was an order requiring one George Graham to find security in the sum of $500 for good behavior for the space of six months. In default thereof, he was committed until he found such security, or until the Magistrate discharged such requirements, but such commitment not to exceed six months. He was not committed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 237, Laws of 1895, and the warrant of commitment did not contain the recital required by Section 1, when committed under that act. He was committed Aug. 7. At the end of four days in prison, falling on Sunday, the defendant, Dunphy, permitted him to escape.

By this act of the defendant the power of the Magistrate was seriously affected, notwithstanding Section 5 said it should not be. The Magistrate could not release upon the execution of a bond, nor could he discharge the requirement of surety, because, by the act of the defendant, the prisoner was free. It was an aggravated case, as evidenced by the duration and amount of the bond. But whether simple or serious, all cases must be treated alike. This literal interpretation expresses the intention of the Legislature. Not this alone, but the power of the Magistrate to require a good behavior bond would be limited to five days, instead of twelve months, as heretofore.

Again, the operation of this law as recently administered, curtails the power of the Magistrates to enforce a fine not exceeding $5, and whether he fines $1 or $10, the prisoner, being unable to pay, must serve five days to liquidate the $1, and the same number of days to liquidate the $10.

The Legislature intended no such absurd, oppressive, inequitable, and iniquitous result. There is a principle underlying all penal legislation of modern civilization, which recognizes the existence of different degrees of guilt for which different grades of punishment should be imposed. This principle is grossly ravished if the defendant, under his construction of the act, continues to discharge prisoners at the end of five days who are not committed under the act. His construction may be supported by the first section, but a thing within the letter of the statute is not within the statute unless it be within the intention of the makers. (Innes vs. Purcell, 2 Sup. Court, T. & C. 538; People vs. Lacomb, 90 N. Y., 48.)

Cases arise when the Court rejects even the exact and literal wording of the act if upon surveying the whole act and the purpose to be accomplished, or the wrongs to be remedied, the precise intention of the lawmakers would not be accomplished by the language employed. (Bell vs Mayer, 105 N. Y., 189.)

No such extremity is necessary in the present case, because Section 5 clearly expresses the intention of the Legislature to preserve certain of the existing powers, confining them to the judicial discretion of the Magistrate hearing the evidence.

What was the mischief this law intended to remedy? (Dibble vs. Hathaway, 11 Hun, 571.)

It is notorious that the act was the outcome of efforts made by the State Charities Aid Association, and was aimed at a certain class known as "Rounders," "Revolvers," "Old Timers"—chronic offenders in our police courts, charged in one court with public intoxication, in another with disorderly conduct, in the next, or it may be in the same, court, with vagrancy. One of the most persuasive reasons for passing the bill was a document headed "Workhouse History," which gave the record of three individuals, one of whom had been committed twenty-five times within a period of less than four years; another twenty-eight times in twenty-five months, and a third seventeen times within a period of less than three years. Applied to such cases, as was the evident intention of the legislation, the law is salutary. Applied to all cases included in the nomenclature of the title, the act is grossly unwise, oppressive, and absurd.

If the Legislature intended the law to apply generally and without discrimination, there would have been no necessity for specifying in the warrant that the committment was under that particular act. Then all commitments would have been under the act. Such a recital was necessary to differentiate the cases; some were to be committed under the act in question; some were to be committed in default of paying a fine; some were to be committed for failing to enter into a good-behavior bond; some were to be committed for a period necessary to restore them to health by charitable aid, and the habitual drunkard was to be committed for a longer term than the casual drunk, and children between five and fourteen were to be committed to charitable institutions.

Judicial discretion, "fitting the punishment to the crime," was to be lodged where the public policy and expediency from time immemorial had located it—in the court or Magistrate who heard the evidence, and was best fitted to judge. An arbitrary rule of administration, punishing all degrees of guilt precisely the same, was never intended by the Legislature.

Upon the facts of the case and the foregoing observation, there is probably cause to believe the defendant guilty of the offense charged, and he is accordingly held for trial, but upon his own recognizance.

An arrangement for Superintendent Dunphy's trial will be made in a few days.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL CONGRESS

Some of Those Who Will Speak at the Convention in This City Next Month.

Arrangements have been made to hold the forthcoming Medico-Legal Congress in the United States courtroom in the Federal Building in this city on Sept. 4, 5, and 6. This congress will be a notable event in the history of the Medico-Legal Society, and it is confidently expected it will be the most conspicuous movement of the time in forensic medicine.

The first session of the congress will be opened at 10 A. M. on Sept. 4, and at the opening exercises a number of well-known men will make short addresses. Among those who have promised thus to speak are ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Recorder John W. Goff, Forbes Winslow, M. D., of London; Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Senator Guy, Judge Abram H. Dailey, ex-Judge Noah Davis, ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, H. W. Mitchell, M. D.; Julius H. Seymour, W. B. Outten of St. Louis, Granville P. Conn, M. D., of New-Hampshire; George L. Porter, M. D., of Hartford, Conn.; Moritz Ellinger, and Clark Bell.

The titles of many of the papers to be read, with their authors, have already been published in The New-York Times, but the following additional papers are now announced by Clark Bell, the Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements:

"Shock in Railway Surgery," H. W. Mitchell, M. D., New-York; "Is the Railway Hospital System an Economy?" George Chaffee, M. D., Brooklyn; "Some Anomalies of Justice in the District of Columbia," Irving C. Rosse, M. D., Washington, D. C.; "The Evolution of Theosophic Medicine and Its Present Standing in the United States," P. C. Remondino, M. D., San Diego, Cal.

It is expected that the congress will consist of nearly 300 members, from all parts of the United States, Canada and England. The congress has been divided into various departments, each in charge of a Chairman. The Department of Medico-Legal Surgery will be under the charge of the officers of the section on Medico-Legal Surgery, Granville P. Conn, Chairman, of Concord, N. H. The Department of Psychology and Psychological Medicine will be under the charge of the officers of the psychological section, Prof. Elliott Coues, Chairman, Washington, D. C., and sub-committees. Sociology and Criminology will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which Moritz Ellinger will act as Chairman.

Legal Responsibility of the Inebriate will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which T. D. Crothers of Hartford, Conn., will act as Chairman. The Chairman of sub-committees of Mental Medicine and other psychological and medico-legal branches and departments will be hereafter announced. The Department of Medical Jurisprudence will be in charge of a sub-committee of which Judge Abram H. Dailey will be Chairman. Prof. M. C. White of New-Haven will act as Chairman of the sub-committee in charge of Microscopy in Forensic Medicine. Chemistry will be in charge of a sub-committee, of which Prof. H. A. Mott, LL. D., will act as Chairman. Dr. Paul Gibier will act as Chairman of the Department of Bacteriology in Medical Jurisprudence.

The Committee of Arrangements consists of ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom, Chairman; Clark Bell, Secretary; George Chaffee, M. D., Treasurer; H. W. Mitchell, M. D., Moritz Ellinger, Constantine J. MacGuire, M. D., and Prof. A. M. Phelps, M. D.

TO ENCROACH ON THE PLAZA

President Howell's New Plan for Trolley-Car Traffic at the Brooklyn Bridge.

President James Howell of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees yesterday submitted to City Controller Palmer of Brooklyn a new plan to accommodate the trolley-car traffic at the Brooklyn terminal of the Bridge, which he believes will solve that vexed question. His new plan contemplates the running of trolley cars through Liberty Street and an encroachment upon the million-dollar plaza.

The plan provides for the gridironing of all the section of the city between Tillary and Prospect Streets and Fulton and Adams Street, with the exception of Nassau Street and two blocks on Concord Street.

"The plan contemplates two tracks on Liberty Street, with three tracks at the new station for stands for the Brooklyn City Railroad," President Howell explained. "These stands are situated so as not to interfere with vehicles from the bridge. The south roadway curves at Sands Street, the Flushing Avenue line to run down Washington Street to Front Street, and thence to Fulton Ferry.

"The De Kalb Avenue line to have two stands in Washington Street, about sixty feet above Sands Street. The Jay Street line could curve around High Street to Washington Street, on the De Kalb Avenue tracks to Prospect Street, and thence to the ferry.

"The Atlantic Avenue line to have two stands south of High Street."

Mayor Schieren has declared that he will not indorse any plan of terminals that encroaches upon the plaza or Liberty Street, and it is probable that this one will be disapproved by him on that ground.

SAID THE ENGINEER WAS DRUNK

Emmons, However, Denies the Charges of the Puzzle Club.

The local Board of Steamboat Inspectors gave a hearing yesterday on the complaint of members of the Puzzle Club against Chief Engineer George B. Emmons of the steamboat J. G. Emmons, whom they charge with intoxication while on duty, on the occasion of the club's picnic at Rye Beach Aug. 7.

Members of the club testified that the engineer was drinking freely all through the day and that he attacked some of their members with a hammer. They admit that there was a fight and that the engineer was badly battered.

Engineer Emmons testified in his own behalf to the effect that, while he had taken two drinks during the day, he was entirely sober, as was shown by the fact that he took his boat safely through Hell Gate and docked her without the slightest hitch or accident.

No other officer of the boat was present, nor were any of Emmons's employers, but they sent a contradictory letter to the Board of Inspectors, in which they said Emmons had been in their employ twelve years and no previous complaint had been made against him. At the same time they said Emmons had confessed his fault to them and styled him a "dirty loafer."

The Inspectors will have the testimony written out and make their report to Chief Starbuck in a few days. They have the power to suspend the license of the engineer or to revoke it altogether.

Only One Company at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 20.—Should the much-talked-of sham battles of the naval vessels be waged on this post to-morrow morning the enemy would find to its advantage a very incomplete garrison.

For the first time probably since the establishment of the engineer post here there will be but one of the three companies at home. A Company, which has been in camp for a week at West Point at target practice will not reach here until to-morrow night. Company B will leave for West Point at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning on the General Meigs. Company C alone will hold the fort all day to-morrow.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD GRANT

Aldermen's Committee Again Favors Third Avenue Line.

DEMAND OF THE PEOPLE UNHEEDED

Metropolitan Traction Company, the Citizens Declared, Should Have the Franchise—Water for the Schiff Fountain.

The potent "pull" of the Third Avenue Railroad Company with the present Board of Aldermen is apparently just as strong now as it was a few months ago, when, in the face of public opinion, the board granted the application of that company for the King's Bridge Road franchise. The Mayor vetoed this resolution, and then both the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Company renewed their applications.

At the public hearings had thereon the real weight of the argument was again with the Metropolitan Traction Company. The people who are particularly interested in this big extension are almost a unit in favor of the traction company. But this did not avail with the majority of the Railroad Committee. From the first they were in favor of the Third Avenue Company, and arguments of the kind made before them could not touch them.

The majority of this committee yesterday again reported to the board in favor of the Third Avenue Company getting the franchise. This report was not read, but was laid over for one week and was made a special order for next Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. In the meantime, upon the resolution of Alderman Parker, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, that committee was authorized to confer with the Corporation Counsel and have him examine the report, including the conditions of the proposed franchise, and to "ascertain if all legal requirements are properly provided for and whether the interests of the city are duly protected."

The report favoring the Third Avenue Company was signed by Aldermen Parker, Goodman, and Marshall, Republicans, and Brown, Tammany Democrat. Aldermen Hall and Robinson, Republicans; Murphy, Tammany Democrat, and President Jeroloman, the other members of the Railroad Committee, did not sign it. Messrs. Jeroloman and Hall are in favor of giving the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company. Alderman Murphy said that he did not have an opportunity to examine the report, and, therefore, could not say whether he would favor it or not.

Alderman Hall said that he might put in a minority report, and he therefore asked that the final consideration of the matter be postponed for two weeks, instead of for one week only. This proposition was voted down by a vote of 17 to 8. Among the reasons given in the report for favoring the Third Avenue Company are that it "is in the interest of the greatest good to the largest number"; that it will insure fair bidding at the auction sale of the franchise, and that the company's bonus offer is $150,000 more than that of the Metropolitan Company.

Alderman Marshall offered a resolution asking that the franchise granted ten years ago to the Fulton, Wall and Cortlandt Street Ferries Railroad Company be revoked, because the company has not built a road from the East River to Williams Street, as it agreed to. This was referred to the Railroad Committee.

The West Side Citizens' Association called the board's attention to the fact that the Hudson River Railroad Company's fifty-year franchise for the occupation of Eleventh Avenue would expire next year, and the association asked that it be not renewed. This was also sent to the Railroad Committee, and when the time comes it will be a subject of great discussion.

The Schiff fountain, in Rutgers Square, is to be connected with the city water mains. The board so ordered yesterday. Alderman Noonan, at the last meeting objected to action being taken, because the fountain is in his district, and he had not been consulted about it. His dignity was conserved yesterday by the introduction of his name for that of Alderman Ware, who was the original introducer of the resolution, and there was no more opposition to it.

The City Vigilance League of the Fourth Assembly District, under the hand of its Chairman, Abraham L. Wolbarst, sent the following communication to the Board of Aldermen, in reference to the matter:

We appeal to your honorable body on behalf of the people of the Fourth Assembly District, to pass the resolution, introduced by the Hon. Alderman Ware, accepting the street fountain presented to the people by Mr. Jacob Schiff.

The slight expenditure involved in the water cannot under any pretense be compared to the pleasure and recreation that will be afforded the overcrowded and hard-working people who gather around the fountain in an endeavor to secure a breath of cool air.

To reject the magnanimous gift of Mr. Schiff is not only an insult to the kind donor, but also to the thousands whom he has endeavored to benefit. Respectfully,

THE CITY VIGILANCE LEAGUE.

The Aldermen yesterday received an invitation to attend the convention of the Society for Municipal Improvement, to be held in Cincinnati Sept. 11, 12, and 13. It was referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

DEMAND AN INCREASE OF WAGES

Spinners and Garment Workers Want More Pay from Employers.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Aug. 20.—The spinners of the Blackstone cotton mill have demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, that doffing and oiling be suspended, more allowance for poor work, and a larger number of top rolls per week. The demands will be submitted to the Directors.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The four garment workers' unions that have requested the clothing contractors to sign an agreement regulating the hours of labor and wages of garment workers for the ensuing year have completed the agreement which they propose to enforce upon the contractors, that fifty-four hours, divided into six consecutive days of nine hours each, shall be a week's work, and that all labor shall be performed and paid for by the week except pressing and buttonhole work, which shall be performed and paid for by the piece. The agreement calls for an increase in the scale of prices.

G. H. Davis's Examination Concluded.

The examination of Commissioner Parker's client, George H. Davis, the inventor, charged with burglary, was concluded yesterday before Magistrate Cornell, in the Tombs Police Court. Davis will furnish $1,000 bail pending the determination of the case by Magistrate Cornell.

COMING EVENTS.

—Good Government Club, Tenth Assembly District, (new Fourteenth,) meeting, Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place, to-morrow evening, 8 o'clock.

—Schorner Club annual excursion and clambake, to Roton Point, Conn. Boat from Morrisania Dock, 9 A. M., to-morrow.

—Independent Citizens' Union monthly meeting, Bucks Assembly Rooms, 801 East Eighty-first Street, this evening.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GOOD "ALL ROUND" LIBRARY TABLES.

Good for everybody and every library. Big enough for the litterateur or bookworm, yet not too big for a small study. Rather plain, but very handsome in form and finish.

All sorts of artistic styles: Antique or modern, kidney-shaped, rectangular, oval.

Made of finest oak or mahogany. Not much carving, but of the best. And at the manufacturing price. The ordinary retailer's price is very nearly double what you pay when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

W. & J. SLOANE

Smith's

Moquettes & Axminsters.

THE CHOICEST LINE OF NOVELTIES IN DESIGN AND COLORING, ESPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE COMING FALL, IS NOW ON EXHIBITION, AND AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LAST SEASON'S PATTERNS WILL BE OFFERED FROM NOW UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15 AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THE REGULAR AUTUMN RATES.

Broadway, 18th and 19th Sts.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The body of a boy about seventeen years old, dark complexion and hair, was found floating in the East River at the foot of Broome Street yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue.

—The Civil Service Board will hold an examination next Tuesday of candidates for the place of law clerk in the Corporation Counsel's office.

—James H. Fallon, a telegraph operator, thirty-two years old, living at 254 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday of consumption.

Brooklyn.

—Joseph Cassidy, eight years old, of 286 Bergen Street, was run over in front of his home by a Bergen Street trolley car yesterday morning, and his right leg was cut off. He was taken to Seney Hospital. Motorman Frank McGuire and Conductor William Hunter were arrested.

—Bids for the erection of one wing for the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on the "east side lands" were opened yesterday. The lowest was that of the Probst Construction Company, for $252,320.

Long Island.

—The Board of Health of the town of Hempstead has directed Dr. Elias, Health Officer, to begin legal proceedings to prevent the City of New-York dumping garbage in town waters, oceans, and bays off Long Beach and Rockaway.

—P. J. Brummelkamp, Syracuse, has been awarded a contract to build a road between Orient and East Marion by State Superintendent of

Wednesday
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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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WILL ARREST BUCKLEY

He Absents Himself from the Ireland Building Inquest.

MR. IRELAND WILL ATTEND TO-DAY

Expert Brinkerhoff Testifies at Mr. Cornell's Request—Says the Foundations Were Inadequate.

Inadequate foundations. These words sum up the opinion of H. Waller Brinckerhoff, an engineering expert, as to the probable cause of the collapse of the Ireland Building at West Third Street and West Broadway, whereby sixteen mechanics and laborers lost their lives. Contractor John H. Parker, the contractor for the erection of the building, appeared to be uneasy when Mr. Brinckerhoff thus expressed his belief to the Coroner's jury. Two other witnesses were examined yesterday, at the third day's session of the Coroner's inquest, to determine the causes of the disaster, but their evidence was not regarded as material.

The testimony is being brought out with almost painful slowness, but it almost all points in the direction of negligence on the part of the employes of the Building Department, and the laying of insufficient foundations by the contractor.

John B. Ireland, the owner of the building who has been criticized for having scaled down the contractor's price in order to put up a cheap building, thus necessitating the "scamping" on the concrete foundations for the piers, has at no time put in an appearance at the inquest. If he is at all concerned about the deaths of the sixteen employes on whom the building fell, he has not manifested it by attending the inquest, and has successfully evaded the warrant issued by Coroner Fitzpatrick for his arrest.

Inspector Buckley of the Building Department, who was an unsuccessful bidder for the mason work on the Ireland Building, and who failed to make a report to the Building Department that anything was amiss in the construction of the building, also failed to put in an appearance, although his presence is much desired by the Coroner. Buckley is no longer in the employ of the Building Department, having been retired June 11, shortly after Superintendent Constable's accession to office. His present whereabouts are not known.

Ireland's reluctance to appear at the inquest is explained by his counsel, Ira D. Warren, on the ground that he does not want to have pictures of himself printed in the newspapers.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, according to custom, called the name of John B. Ireland yesterday, and, as usual, there was no response. Mr. Warren arose, and said:

"Mr. Ireland is away with his wife in the country, but will be here when he is wanted. If your Honor desires it, I will summon him immediately, only I don't want Mr. Ireland to be sitting here until he is actually wanted. He has been represented here by counsel ever since the proceedings began. I supposed this was to be a Coroner's inquest, but it seems to have developed into something like a trial. I learn from the newspapers that there has even been a warrant issued for Mr. Ireland's arrest."

"Yes," interposed Coroner Fitzpatrick, "I myself issued the warrant for Mr. Ireland. I thought, as the owner of the building, he ought to be here to come here, and be in constant attendance to see if his character is being injured or impaired by the testimony. When the subpoena server said he could not find him, I issued the warrant. I did not know then that he was represented by counsel. Ireland is no exception to any one else; he has got to come here and give evidence if it is necessary."

"I am and have been ready," said Mr. Warren, "to produce Mr. Ireland whenever he shall be required to give his testimony, but he is an elderly man, and to have him here, held up to public reprobation as a criminal or fugitive, and probably to have bad pictures of him published in the newspapers—that I would not allow. He is acting under my advice in not being here. If you will indicate at any time you want my client, I will have him here. But I understand there are a hundred witnesses to be examined, and I do not desire to hold Mr Ireland in this courtroom while they are going through their examinations."

"Well, I would suggest," said the Coroner, "that you have him here to-morrow morning."

"All right, I will," replied Mr. Warren.

Coroner Fitzpatrick announced yesterday that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Inspector D. E. Buckley. Officer Zimmerman tried to serve the warrant on Buckley yesterday, but found that he and his family had moved from their address, and that Buckley had left his position as a foreman with a building firm Monday night. The officer reported that Buckley's wife and family had gone to the country, and he thinks it possible that the ex-Inspector of Buildings has gone to visit them.

Part III., General Sessions, in which the inquest is being held, was crowded yesterday with lawyers, witnesses, and the friends and relatives of the persons who were killed.

William W. Kenley was the first witness called by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Mr. Kenley is the General Manager of the United States Mortar Supply Company, at 289 Fourth Avenue. He testified to the amount of mortar supplied to Joseph Guider, the plasterer, Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 8, for the Ireland Building. The total amount of mortar supplied was forty-seven cubic yards, weighing seventy-five tons. The mortar was deposited in front of the building, and the witness did not know how much of it was carried up and used or how much may have been stored on the various floors of the building.

Charles Morton, a foreman carpenter, who was employed on the Ireland Building by Sub-Contractor Stephen Kendall, described the collapse of the building.

"I was working," said Morton, "on the fifth floor, and heard an awful crash. I saw the centre of the floor go down. It was so sudden that as I looked the whole thing went down. The crash seemed to me to be right in front of me. I went over to the gap, and saw that the centre of all the floors had gone down to the cellar. The iron beams had broken in the middle, and in some places the ends stuck in the wall."

In reply to questions by Mr. Hitchings, counsel for Joseph Guider, the witness said: "I was at the building Aug. 5, 6, 7, and 8. I have been in the building since the disaster, but have not noticed how much mortar and cement remained in bags on the various floors. Prior to the accident the bags of plaster were carried up and placed on the floors at convenient places for the workmen. I am not aware that there were piled very high about the central column when the collapse occurred."

Mr. Wellman of counsel for J. B. and J. M. Cornell, the iron workers, then took the witness in hand. "Did you ever hear," he asked, "that the steam pipes were bent by the sinking of the building?"

"I did not," replied Morton.

"Were you not aware that the guide of the hoisting apparatus hoisted so that the elevator could not work?"

"I heard that after the collapse."

"Did you not know that at the very time the building fell the engineer was at the top of the building to ascertain why the elevator would not work?"

"I did not know it at the time, but I was told so afterward," answered Morton.

H. Waller Brinckhoff, a civil and mechanical engineer, formerly a civil engineer in the employ of the United States Government, was the next witness. He said he had been supervising engineer over the erection of a number of big buildings in this city.

"Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week," said Mr. Brinckerhoff, "I made an inspection of the Ireland Building, and particularly of the foundations for the columns." The witness here produced a number of diagrams he had made of the foundations and piers subsequent to the accident. This led to a long legal wrangle on the part of ex-Surrogate Rollins and counsel for Contractor Parker, but Coroner Fitzpatrick decided to admit the one showing Pier 3 as it was after the break in the plate, stone, and concrete.

The witness then went into a description of what he had found upon investigating the building.

"I saw," he said, "that the central portion of the building and supporting columns had fallen, and that the columns, with the exception of the lower ones, had been removed. The beams were hanging perpendicular with the walls. The central column had been forced through its foundation, consisting of a cast-iron base. The base stone and concrete were also broken, and the soil forced down. I found a cesspool on one side, and the soil around it disturbed. A part of the concrete foundation was laid over the cesspool."

Coroner Fitzpatrick at this point announced that he could not see that this testimony was material. "This testimony does not show what was the cause of the disaster. We will be able to see for ourselves and make a thorough examination of the building when we visit it, as soon as the testimony is all in," he said.

"Very well," replied Mr. McIntyre, "I will ask the witness what was the probable cause of the disaster."

"Inadequate foundations," replied Mr. Brinckerhoff, slowly.

"Under which pillars?"

"Under all the pillars; especially under the one that gave way. I found a foundation of concrete nine feet or more square and one foot thick, and a stone one foot thick. Such a foundation was entirely too shallow to properly distribute the pressure, especially on yielding earth, such as this was. The fact that there was a fracture showed that the transverse strain was too great for the foundation to support."

The witness said, in his opinion it was impossible to tell whether the concrete or the stone gave way first. In reply to another question the witness said that in his opinion it would have been better if the foundation had not been so broad.

"How is that?" exclaimed the Coroner. "It is the general impression that the broader the foundation is the better it is for the building."

"The broader the foundation is, the greater the transverse strain," replied the witness.

"According to your views," remarked Coroner Fitzpatrick, somewhat sarcastically, "the laws of the building are all wrong."

"Very possibly," answered Mr. Brinckerhoff, quietly, and everybody in the courtroom laughed.

"If you had drawn the plans for these foundations, would you have lessened the area of the concrete?" asked Foreman Conover.

"No."

"What would you have done?"

"I would have broadened and thickened it."

"Would you not have removed the cesspool entirely?"

"Certainly, to get rid of all the disturbed earth and get down to a bed of undisturbed earth."

"Now, Mr. Engineer," Coroner Fitzpatrick said, "if, as seems the fact, the wall of the cesspool under the foundation is intact, would you say that its existence was a contributing cause to the disaster?"

"It is difficult to say," replied Mr. Brinckerhoff. "It is evident there was unequal resistance under the columns."

The next question asked the witness was: "Would you call the stone used defective?"

"I think it was a poor stone," he replied.

"Was it a granite stone?"

"It looked more like gneiss or mica schist. It was not granite stone."

Ex-Surrogate Rollins then examined Mr. Brinckerhoff. The witness said he appeared as a witness at the request of a friend of Mr. Cornell. He had purchased material of Mr. Cornell's firm, but never saw him in his life before this accident. He had consulted with Mr. Cornell and his counsel, Mr. Wellman, since the disaster. He was confident that he had stated the actual cause of the accident.

"Did Mr. Cornell ask you to examine the iron work?"

"No, Sir."

"Did you find any defects in the iron work?"

"I found blowholes in one of the columns I examined."

In answer to further questions, the witness said neither the concrete nor the stone was thick enough. "I would have made the concrete three feet thick and the stone fifteen inches thick, instead of twelve inches," he added.

"What was the weight of the material that fell?"

"I should say it was about 500 tons."

"Now, wouldn't that 500 tons crashing down into that column drive it through the twelve-inch bed of concrete?"

"I don't think the 500 tons fell on the column. The top of the column did not offer a sufficiently large surface, and, moreover, it is not broken, as it would have been if the weight had fallen on it."

The witness said it was a practice of iron manufacturers to make the columns five times stronger than the minimum requirement of the law inorder to overcome the contingencies of weakness from blowholes and shifted cones. As to the broken columns, the evidence was conclusive that they had broken, not by defection or from superimposed pressure, but by falling and lateral impact.

With the conclusion of Mr. Brinckerhoff's testimony the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

Mr. Constable to Report on Theatres.

Superintendent Constable of the Building Department called at the City Hall yesterday, and talked with the Mayor.

He said he had completed an investigation of the theatres of this city, and was preparing a report, which he would submit to the Mayor to-day. He said he will take steps to make all theatres comply with the law.

COUNCIL OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

Ninth Triennial Session to be Held in Syracuse in October.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 20.—The ninth triennial session of the National Council of Congregational Churches will be held in this city Oct. 9 to 14 inclusive. It will be attended by 400 or more of the leading divines, educators, and business men of the country embraced in that denomination, as well as fraternal delegates from Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. The last council was held in Minneapolis in 1892, and the first in Plymouth, Mass., in 1871.

The council exercises no legislative or judicial authority, its object being merely to foster the substantial unity in doctrine, polity, and work of the churches.

The delegates will be about equally divided between ministers and laymen, each delegate representing ten churches of his local association. The great missionary organizations of the Church and the Faculties of theological societies owing allegiance to it will also be represented.

The Moderator of the last council was the Rev. Alonzo H. Quint, D. D., of Boston. A new Moderator is elected at every council. The other officers, who are re-elected and practically permanent, are: Secretary—The Rev. Henry A. Hazen, Boston; Registrar—The Rev. William H. Moore, Hartford; Treasurer—The Rev. Samuel B. Thurber of Connecticut; Auditor—David N. Camp of Connecticut.

The Chairman of the committee in charge of this council is Samuel B. Capen, the noted good government man of Boston.

Among the topics on which reports will be made by the committees are capital and labor, religious needs of the army and navy, Christian unity, prison reform, city evangelization, secret and social societies, marriage and divorce, temperance and Sabbath observance.

United States Senators Frye of Maine and Kyle of South Dakota, Presidents Jordan of Stanford University, Hyde, of Bowdoin College, and Tucker of Dartmouth, Prof. Fisher of Yale, and Graham Taylor of Chicago are upon the committee.

Among the speakers will be Dwight L. Moody, Lyman Abbott, and Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement.

Sanitary Inspectors Appointed.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following Medical Sanitary Inspectors were appointed:

Frank S. Felder, 33 West Ninety-third Street; Walter B. Bronner, 256 West Twelfth Street; George L. Nicholas, 23 East Ninety-ninth Street; David D. Jennings, 333 East Twentieth Street; Walter G. Hudson, 73 West Seventy-first Street; Gessner Harrison, 221 West Twenty-third Street; Archibald C. Waite, Hotel Endicott; George M. Price, 2,078 Seventh Avenue; Samuel D. Hubbard, 29 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Hormon Vedder, 690 Madison Avenue.

Prison Gatekeepers Appointed.

The Board of Charities and Correction yesterday appointed five new gatekeepers for the city prisons, at a salary of $750 a year each. They are Joseph Grasheim, Julius J. Brennel, Patrick Gallagher, Terrence Brady, and Stephen H. Dowd. They respectively succeed Thomas A. Ryan, Edward Cuskley, John Mountain, H. V. Lane, and William McKenna, whom the board has dismissed.

Window Cleaner's Fatal Fall.

Emil Hirsch, thirty years old, of 81 Chrystie Street, who was employed by the Consolidated Renovating Company of 92 Spring Street, fell from the seventh floor to the area while cleaning a window at 62 Wooster Street yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

NOT A GLUT OF PEACHES

But the Market Is Stocked and Prices Fall Sharply.

THE CALIFORNIA PEACH LACKS FLAVOR

Fruit To-day Is Degenerated, but New Orchards Will Restore the Quality—Connecticut Peaches Promise Well.

Sixty carloads of peaches, with an average of 600 baskets to the car, reached this city yesterday morning from the orchards in Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey. As each basket contains at least 100 peaches, there will have been about 3,000,000 peaches either eaten, thrown away, or converted into preserves before the rise of to-day's sun.

Fruit commission merchants are loath to acknowledge that the market is at present overstocked with peaches. At the same time they say that, with a fair demand, no peaches should be left in the hands of the wholesale men after noon on the day that they have been received. Applying this test to the sidewalks in front of the great fruit commission houses on Washington Street, one could easily see yesterday that the supply of peaches was greater than the demand.

Piles of baskets filled with the fruit might be seen in every direction. Some of the commission men were only receiving their supplies at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which showed that they had to dispose of stocks left over from the previous day, in order to make room for yesterday's supply. The pushcart men around the City Hall, who sell anything, from Ruskin's works to bananas, provided they can buy them cheap enough to make a profit on their sale, were devoting their chief attention yesterday to peaches. Further across town, on the east side, the cart vendors were retailing peaches by the wholesale to all who would buy from them.

While the official declaration was fifty carloads, this does not represent the whole number of peaches which were placed on the market yesterday. Those which come from California are usually sold at auction, and do not pass through the hands of the commission men. So that the California fruit is not counted as being on the market, though it goes into consumption just the same as if it were.

John Nix of the firm of John Nix & Co. of 281 Washington Street, who are large handlers of peaches, was asked yesterday how to tell the difference between a California peach and one from the Atlantic coast orchards. He replied:

"Those who have not been brought up in the business find it very hard to distinguish between the two kinds by appearance, though most persons can soon tell by the taste. The California peaches are drier and less juicy, their flavor is thinner, they are without the rich aroma of a Delaware peach, and they are altogether inferior to the Eastern varieties."

"Are these qualities due to the plucking of the fruit before it is ripe, or are they natural to the peaches, whether they are allowed to ripen on the tree or not?" asked the reporter.

"I guess it is the natural quality of the California fruit. They grow in a dry climate; because they are dry they keep for a long time, and it is this quality which makes them bear carriage and keeping so well.

"Our regular Eastern peaches are plucked one morning, sold by us the next morning, and usually eaten before the following. In the southern part of Delaware the fruit is plucked in the early morning, and placed in freight cars before noon. Two or three of these cars are hauled along the branch lines of railroads collecting peaches as they go, until they are filled. When they reach the main line, the scattered groups of cars are formed into long fast-freight trains. These trains are timed to reach Jersey City about midnight, where we receive them.

"During the night we transport them to our stores, and early in the morning sell them to the best advantage on commission. If the demand is active, we have disposed of our supply by 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. If the demand is moderate, we always hope to see the end of them by noon.

"After that time we have to use our judgment so as to get what they are worth. Some peaches will keep well enough to sell next day; others won't. The customers who buy the choicest peaches are the men who keep expensive fruit stores in good locations up town. Next to them, in point of price paid, are the large grocerymen who keep fruit. The Italians who keep finer stands at street corners are next in rank, and some of them who have stands around the big down-town Exchanges buy very fine fruit.

"Then come the pushcart men, who peddle fruit in the streets, moving about from place to place. Last of all come the vendors who buy a cartful and take the fruit over to the east side and other places in town, where there is always a large demand for anything eatable, so long as it is cheap enough."

"What is the present price of peaches?" asked the reporter.

"The wholesale price to-day has been as high as $1.50 a basket and as low as 50 cents a basket, according to size and quality. As we sell on commission, we average each shipper's lot by itself, so that a man can buy the whole of it or back off of it according to his needs. We do not touch the peaches or sort them. Delaware peaches come in baskets which hold five-eighths of a bushel. New-Jersey peach baskets only hold half a bushel."

A. F. Young, another fruit commission merchant, at 308 Washington Street, who is an authority on peaches, was asked if the fruit is as good nowadays as it used to be, or whether this idea was due to the loss of sharpness in palate of those who complained that the peaches of to-day were nothing like those which they ate when they were boys.

"I believe that the flavor of peaches has declined of late years," replied Mr. Young. "It takes a peach orchard about twenty years to exhaust the soil upon which the trees stand of the peculiar ingredients which they must have in order to make them perfect fruit.

"Thirty-five years ago the best peaches came from New-Jersey. Gradually these declined in flavor, and consequently in price. Many of the orchards in New-Jersey then went out of cultivation, and their place was taken by the northern part of Delaware. For several years past the peach orchards in Northern Delaware have been showing signs of giving out, and other crops are fast taking the place of peaches in that locality. Southern Delaware did not take to peach cultivation for several years after the northern portion of the State had begun it. Consequently, we still get good peaches from that section, though its fallow time is fast approaching.

"The rising peach-growing district of today is Western Maryland, which is fresh soil for the crop. Some of the farmers in Pennsylvania are also beginning to grow peaches, though there is not yet a large enough crop to be sent to this market, and the Pennsylvania peaches are consumed in the locality in which they are grown.

"Meanwhile, Connecticut is coming into the peach-growing field again after ceasing to grow peaches for a generation. The Connecticut peaches used to be very good, and those grown there to-day are superior to many of the better known peach-growing districts. So that it seems that if you give the land time enough, it will recover the substances which have been taken out of it by constant crops of peaches."

Mr. Young was asked what he thought about California peaches.

"They look the best and taste the worst," was his answer. "I think that their taste does not depend upon their long ride across the Continent. I have tasted peaches exactly like them in the northern part of New-York State.

"There are fashions in peaches," Mr. Young went on to say, "just as there are fashions in anything else. There are regular varieties of 'clingers' and 'free stones,' these terms meaning whether the flesh of the fruit sticks to the stone, or whether it does not. Those who want peaches for preserving or for making pickles, prefer the 'free stone' varieties, because they can be stripped of the stone with so much less labor.

"Then some peaches are sweet, while others are acid. The small red-skinned peaches are the swetest, while the large, yellow varieties are the most acid. Some persons, of whom I am one, find that the acid peaches do not agree with them."

Mr. Young said that the market was not at present overstocked with peaches, though the supply had increased so much during the past day or two that prices had fallen 25 cents a basket. The average price yesterday, according to Mr. Young, was from 70 cents to $1 a basket for good fruit.

When asked if he remembered the time when peaches were so plentiful in this market that they had to be dumped in the river, Mr. Young replied:

"That must have been thirty-five years ago, as it has not occurred to any extent since I went into the business thirty years ago. Even when it was done, as they talk about it, the surplus supply was due less to the actual quantity of them than to the restricted means of distributing them. We handle twenty times as many peaches today, without any difficulty. Moreover, many places which formerly drew their supplies from New-York City now get them direct from the orchards. The demand will always overtake the supply of peaches, if you give it time enough."

TAX RATE FIXED AT $1.91

Reduction of One Point On the Figure Expected—Budget as Passed by Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee made to the Board of Aldermen yesterday fixed the general tax rate for 1895 at 1.91, as against 1.79 for last year. Members of the Finance Committee had been publicly declaring up to yesterday morning that the tax rate would be 1.92, and the change was made at the meeting of the committee held yesterday forenoon.

The reduction from 1.92 to 1.91 was secured by reducing the aggregate of the assessment against corporations exempt from local taxation for State purposes. This amount had been figured at $137,000,000, but, after consulting with the Tax Commissioners, the committee revised the figures, reducing them to $65,828,303, and thus adding more than $71,000,000 to the assessment subject to full taxation.

The report fixed the rate for corporations exempt from local taxation for State purposes at 1.7278. Under the rules, the report was laid over for one week, and at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen the rate will be declared officially. After this the books will go back to the Tax Commissioners, the taxes will be extended, and the books will be opened for the payment of taxes on or about Oct. 1.

The interesting figures contained in the Finance Committee's report are as follows:

Final estimate for the year 1895, as fixed by the Board of Estimate in December	$39,976,960.04
Less estimate surplus in the General Fund	2,500,000.00
Net, Budget	37,476,960.04
To which are added the following appropriation for Commissioners of Accounts	100,000.00
Rebates on taxes paid before Nov. 1, 1894	210,000.00
Loss in personal taxes uncollected last year	616,801.14
Total amount to be raised by taxation for this year	$38,403,761.18

The total assessment on real and personal property is $2,016,947,662, of this $1,951,119,350 will be taxed at $1.91, and will yield $37,266,379.76, and $65,828,303, representing assessments. Assessments on corporations exempt from local taxation for State purposes will be taxed 1.7278, and will yield $1,137,381.42. The deficiency in the Street-Cleaning Department is not included in the figures for this year.

CIVIL SERVICE MISTAKES

Information for Those Desiring to Pass Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Civil Service Commissioners state that many erroneous impressions have gone out in regard to the Government Printing Office, which are causing misunderstandings and necessitating personal explanations to inquirers. For instance, there is a general impression that the names of all persons who were discharged from the Government Printing Office within less than a year prior to the date of the classification will be entered upon a register of eligibles and certified for appointment when vacancies exist. This impression is entirely erroneous. The only names entered upon registers of eligibles are the names of persons who pass examinations. Those who are separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct are eligible to reinstatement within one year, but the reinstatement can take place only when the Public Printer makes requisition for it.

Considerable confusion exists in the minds of would-be applicants in regard to the special examination to be held on the 28th inst. This examination is for applicants for the position of compositors, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers, and electrotypers, and for no others. Skilled laborers cannot be examined on that date. The examination on that date will be held only in this city, and cannot be taken in other cities of the country.

It does not seem to be fully understood, however, that applicants in different parts of the country may file applications and select from the department schedule of examinations the time and place which will be most convenient for them. This enables persons outside of Washington to be examined at points convenient to their own homes during the month of October and the first part of November.

WILL OF MRS. JOHN ROACH

Widow of the Famous Shipbuilder Left $265,000.

Mrs. John Roach, widow of the famous shipbuilder, left an estate worth $265,000. Mrs. Roach died at Larchmont Manor last week. Her will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The executors named are John B. Roach, a son, Emeline Roach, a daughter, and William F. McPherson, a son-in-law.

Mrs. Roach gives all her jewelry and wearing apparel to her two daughters, Mrs. Sarah E. McPherson, and Emeline Roach. She gives to her daughter, Mrs. McPherson, the two paintings "Maud Muller," and "A View on the Hudson River," and to her son, Stephen W., and her daughter, Emeline Roach, all the remainder of her paintings, pictures, bric-à-brac, and household furniture.

The daughter, Emeline is also given $20,000, and all moneys which her mother may have on deposit in any bank or trust company, and the son, Stephen W., also gets $20,000. Her son, John B. Roach is not mentioned specially, "because he received a house and land in Chester, Penn."

All the capital stock which Mrs. Roach holds in the Oriental Bank is given to her two daughters. The family residence, 36 East Sixty-eighth Street, is given to the two daughters, Stephen W. Roach, and the two grand-children, Stephen G. and Belden Roach, sons of the late Garrett Roach. The residue of the estate is divided into five parts, one each for Mrs. McPherson, Emeline Roach, Stephen W. Roach, and the two grand-children, Stephen G., and Belden Roach, and the remaining share for John B. Roach, the son, but he is only to have the income of it for life. Upon his death the principal is to go to his children.

GOOD NEWS FOR POST OFFICE PRESSMEN

Designated as Skilled Mechanics and Their Salaries Increased.

An abuse that has existed in the Post Office for years has been remedied by Postmaster Dayton. For some unaccountable reason the pressmen in the Printing Department have been designated in the Clerks' Classification bill as laborers and messengers. The foreman, James A. Macnevin, who is a member of "Big Six," presented the case of the pressmen to the Postmaster and requested his co-operation in having them properly classified as skilled mechanics. Information has just been received from Washington conveying the welcome intelligence that the request of the Postmaster will not only be complied with, but in addition their salaries will be increased $200 annually.

The printing department of the New-York Post Office is showing marked improvement in the yearly output of work. This in great measure is due to the recently purchased modern appliances, and many other changes suggested by Mr. Dayton, who is up to date in matters printatorial. The pressmen are all members of the Franklin Association of Pressmen.

PRISONERS IN REBELLION

Many Hours of Shouting and Screaming in Ludlow Street Jail.

THE "HORSE MARKET GANG" ANGRY

Alleged Counterfeiters Turbulent Because Their Leader Is in a Dark Cell—Deprived of Privileges.

The members of the "Horse Market Gang" now in Ludlow Street Jail awaiting trial on charges of counterfeiting are in rebellion because their ringleader is locked up in the only dark cell in the prison.

Five of his companions have been deprived of the privilege of exercise and are locked in their cells because of their rebellious conduct.

These Federal prisoners have been troublesome ever since their arrest. To prevent the prisoners from communicating with each other, they were confined, by Warden Archibald, in separate cells and were not allowed to take exercise together. It was discovered that they were endeavoring to pass notes to one another from cell to cell by means of strings, and then the Warden moved them to cells widely apart. He warned them that unless they conformed peaceably to the rules of the prison their privileges would be still further curtailed. Whereupon the counterfeiters were disgruntled and threatened to make trouble for the Warden.

The trouble began at about 5 o'clock Monday evening, when the ringleader of the gang insulted the keeper in charge of the corridor in which his cell is situated. He was reproved, but replied with such a torrent of vile abuse that Warden Archibald ordered him placed in the dark cell as a punishment.

As soon as he was locked in the cell he began to shout and scream and kick at the sheet-iron door of the cell. This noise evidently acted as a signal, for five of his companions added to the tumult by shouting, screaming, and rattling their cell doors. The noise made by the prisoners in revolt attracted a large crowd of people to the street front of the jail and blocked traffic.

Information was sent to Capt. Sheehan of the Eldridge Street Police Station, and a force of policemen cleared the street. The policemen remained on duty about the prison for the rest of the evening.

The rebellious prisoners kept up such a racket all night that no one in the jail could sleep, and even the prisoners confined in the prison attached to the Essex Market Police Court, adjoining, were kept awake.

Sheriff Tamsen was informed of what was going on at the prison, and he called there on Monday night. He spoke to the mutineers and endeavored to show them the folly of their proceedings, but they refused to listen to him and insisted upon the release of the ringleader from the dark cell. This concession the Sheriff refused to make unless the ringleader apologized to the keeper whom he had insulted and promised to behave himself.

It was 6 o'clock yesterday morning before the rebellious prisoners, exhausted by their performance, quieted down. But the trouble broke out again four hours later, when the prisoners began again to kick and shake their cell doors. The police were again summoned as a large crowd soon gathered in front of the jail, attracted by the noise.

Sheriff Tamsen made a second call on the refractory prisoners yesterday morning and remonstrated with them, but they paid no heed to him. He warned them that unless they desisted from their disorderly behavior he would order them on a diet of bread and water. The demonstrations ceased at noon, and no further disturbance occurred during the afternoon.

Warden Archibald said yesterday that the revolt of the prisoners was due entirely to the curtailment of the privileges which had been accorded them under his predecessor. The change in their treatment by him, he said, was made to insure the safe keeping of the prisoners and to prevent the possibility of their escape. The prisoners, he said, have been treated with kindness, the food is good and abundant, and they have no real cause for complaint. There are nearly fifty prisoners now confined in the jail, and nearly one-half are Federal prisoners.

Sheriff Tamsen said that the cause of the revolt was that he was simply carrying out the suggestions contained in the presentment made by the United States Grand Jury in regard to the management of the jail.

"The men are kept in separate cells," said the Sheriff, "and they do not like it. They are not allowed to speak to each other, or to take their exercise together, or to mix with the other prisoners. It was necessary to lock the ringleader of the mutineers in a dark cell to preserve discipline. He will not be released until his companions cease their noise and he promises to behave himself. What more can I do? The jail is really only a place of detention. The prisoners are merely awaiting trial. If they persist in their disorderly conduct, they will be placed on a diet of bread and water until they succumb."

The attention of the Sheriff was called to a statement published in an evening paper to the effect that in return for patronage given to Mr. Platt the ex-Senator would protect the Sheriff from removal by the Governor. Mr. Tamsen said that there was absolutely no truth in such a statement.

"I was elected as an Independent," said the Sheriff, "and I am as Independent today as the day on which I was elected."

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE BIG REPUBLICAN TAX—Distribution of the four-and-a-half-million increase.
WILL MEET IN SYRACUSE—Date for the Democratic State Convention Sept. 24.
ANOTHER SILVER FIASCO—Conference of white money Democrats a complete failure.
COGGESHALL HAS BOLTED—Walked out of the Oneida County Republican Convention.
LONDON AND PARLIAMENT—An Irish session in spite of all contrary expectations.
CUBA TEEMS WITH REVOLT—The great extent of the insurrection confirmed.
VALKYRIE SAFE IN PORT—The America's Cup challenger now in New-York Harbor.
NOT MINISTER TO MEXICO—Matt W. Ransom's incumbency of the office declared illegal.
KENTUCKY IS IN DOUBT—Democracy may lose through its factional quarrels.
WILL BURN THE CAPITAL—Antananarivo will not fall into French hands.
MESSAGE TO CAPE NEDDICK—Mr. Larrabee bids the Democrats there be of good cheer.
IN QUAINT OLD IPSWICH—Famous homes of former Massachusetts families.
TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST—A Denver hotel wrecked by the explosion of a boiler.
FAMOUS ASHFIELD DINNER—Annual event made notable by the late George William Curtis.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Black Quarter of Cattle, by Henry Stewart; Preparing for Wheat; Notes from Foreign Sources, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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RICHARD CROWLEY'S POLITICAL CAREER

Ups and Downs of the Man now a Candidate for State Senator.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Richard Crowley, who is in the field for the Republican nomination for Senator from the Forty-fifth District, has had a notable career in politics. He was elected to the Senate from the Niagara County district in 1865, when he was twenty-nine years old, and sat four years in that body. Since then he has held several important offices and has experienced many of the unpleasant things of political fortune. But he has clung tenaciously to Republican politics in Niagara County, fighting ward politics, running delegates for State conventions and

Richard Crowley.
Who Seeks a Republican Nomination in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District.

the lesser conventions of political divisions, sometimes winning, usually losing during the last decade, but always fighting.

Mr. Crowley was the intimate of Charles J. Folger, Roscoe Conkling, George Bliss, Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, Chester A. Arthur, and all the leading men of the Republican Party of fifteen years ago, for it is just about fifteen years ago that Crowley was at his best, strong in his own Western New-York and enjoying the prestige which his intimate relation with these men gave him.

When he left the Senate he was made District Attorney for the Northern District of New-York, Gen. Grant appointing him in March, 1871. He held this office eight years, and it enabled him to make valuable alliances with leaders in other parts of the State. He resigned this office to go to Congress. His application for appointment as United States District Attorney was indorsed by almost the whole Supreme Court, the bar being headed by Judge Folger, who was then on the Court of Appeals. The principal Republicans in the Senate and Assembly and the State Committee contributed their indorsement as well.

Mr. Crowley has an interesting collection of correspondence with came to him in 1881 when he was a candidate for United States Senator. The other candidates were Platt, Morton, and Depew. Before the withdrawal of Depew gave the caucus nomination to Platt, Crowley believed he had a good chance of election. Throughout the fight he never knew just where Conkling stood. He said at first that as all the Stalwarts, Crowley, Morton, and Platt, were his friends, he would "keep his hands off," but Mr. Crowley now believes that Conkling was for Platt all the time and had decided on him as the man for the place early in the contest.

Mr. Crowley asserted that he had offers from the leading Half-Breeds promising to elect him Senator if he would vote to confirm their appointments. But Vice President Arthur would not let him listen to these propositions, telling him he would be foolish to deal with them. George Bliss and C. J. Folger were Crowley's principal backers. Bliss wrote to him, "I have gunned Husted so that I think he won't injure you, and have written to Astor. I can be at Albany so little that I want to put my time in where it will do the most good. My idea is I had not better go up till the caucus is fixed." And again: "Count for yourself Hamilton and Astor." The Hamilton referred to was Robert Ray Hamilton, the Astor was William Waldorf.

Morton tried at this time to put Crowley out of the way by getting him in line for a Presidential appointment, but did not succeed. Conkling's attitude in the Senatorial fight caused a coolness between him and Crowley for a time, but up to the hour of his death Conkling had no closer follower than Crowley.

Mr. Crowley went back to Congress for a second term, serving in the House with Warner Miller, Hiscock, Morton, and Anson G. McCook. He shared Conkling's disgust at the conduct of President Arthur, who did not even permit him to dispense the patronage of his Congressional district. From a powerful element in State politics Crowley gradually turned to an inconsequential factor in Western New-York politics, for the politicians were quick to appreciate that he had been slighted by Arthur and that they had nothing to expect through him. From that time to the present Crowley has been only a power for evil in Niagara County. He has been unable to get anything for himself or very much for his friends, but he has kept his enemies out of a good many things. Before he became a candidate for State Senator his last appearance in the field was in 1890 as a candidate for Congress, when he was beaten out of the nomination but succeeded in defeating the Republican candidate by giving Niagara County to the Democrats.

Mr. Crowley has many strange characteristics, one of which is his absolute indifference to the value of money. He has spent several fortunes and is to-day poor, although he has always had a lucrative law practice. He is a man of reticence, invariably wears a slouch hat, rarely appears at public meetings, but in adversity holds his friends better than any other man in Western New-York.

REWARD FOR A MISSING TAX COLLECTOR

South Orange Offers $500 for the Arrest of "Honest Bob" Halliday.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 20.—A reward of $500 was offered last night for the arrest of "Honest Bob" Halliday, the missing Tax Collector of this village. The amount of his defalcation has been definitely fixed at $10,000. The investigation just completed fails to show how Halliday spent the money stolen from the public treasury. He was temperate and frugal, with no bad habits, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, and was trusted implicitly.

Halliday had been stealing for a long time in small amounts, beginning his peculations soon after being made Tax Collector, twenty years ago. Scores of people claim to have paid taxes for which no credit has been given them in the Tax Collector's books, and there will be no end of difficulty in the adjustment of these cases. Halliday is believed to be in the West. His wife and children are still here, and are objects of general sympathy. The man left no property which could be applied to the shortage in his public accounts.

An Embezzler Gets Seven Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Thomas M. Grady, a former cashier of the First National Bank of Marietta, Penn., was to-day found guilty in the United States District Court of embezzling the funds of the institution and making false entries in the bank's books. Judge Butler sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, and imposed a fine of $100 and costs. The embezzlement amounted to over $88,000, but Grady's bondsmen made good a portion of the shortage, and the ex-cashier and his family also made restitution so far as was in their power. The net loss to the bank was thus reduced to about $10,000. Grady is said to have speculated in stocks.

MR. WEBER FOR HARMONY

What the Democratic State Committeeman Suggests.

KINGS COUNTY FACTIONS MUST UNITE

**Shepardites

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Remarkable Strength of Stocks in the Face of Gold Shipments.

NEARLY ALL RAILWAY ISSUES HIGHER

Speculation in the Industrials Still Active—Tobacco Recovers Four Points—The Bond Syndicate Again.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market had to face to-day the engagement of $2,850,000 gold for export to-morrow, and it did so without developing any uneasiness. The fact is important, as it proves that the holders of securities appreciate at its real value the present outgo of the metal. To-day's withdrawals reduced the Treasury gold reserve below the one-hundred-million-dollar mark, but immediately after the close of business the bond syndicate, by depositing $2,000,000 in exchange for legal tenders, placed it again considerably above the amount which has become to be regarded as essential.

Chief speculative interest continued to centre in the industrials, but the wide fluctuations of recent days were not repeated. There was a palpable effort made to break Sugar during the morning, and it lost 2 points, to 110. Later, however, it rallied sharply, and closed at 111¾, a net loss of ¾. The trading in Tobacco was within more reasonable limits, although the stock was still active. It made its lowest price—92—at the opening; from that advanced to 96½, and closed at 96, a net gain of 4 points. The inside liquidation seemed to have run its course, and the advance was due to profit taking by traders, who had sold the stock while the liquidation was in progress. There was some realizing of profits in Chicago Gas, and as a result it closed ⅞ lower than yesterday. The buying on the decline, however, was particularly good, and it is evident that some one is willing to pick up the stock on all recessions. Leather developed weakness, the preferred settling down to 83⅝, although it recovered most of its loss later. The fact that the stock has enjoyed a very material advance during the Summer, and has had comparatively only a slight reaction, makes holders somewhat nervous in view of the very heavy declines in some of the other industrials. The existing level of prices for the common and preferred shows a handsome profit on paper to the original holders, and it is beyond doubt that in recent days some of this has been turned into cash. The dividend on the preferred stock is cumulative, but is a long way in arrears, thus far only 4 per cent. having been distributed.

Reading led the railway list in point of activity, and was strong, as were all the other coalers. It closed ½ higher, at 19½, its top price. Jersey Central gained 2¾ points, and Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna followed suit. Susquehanna and Western were also up, the preferred 1¼ points. While it is generally believed that the coal trade difficulties are nearing a settlement, there is a strong suspicion that the strength of Reading is due largely to manipulation, and that in furtherance of the manipulation of the other coal stocks on very small transactions are marked up. No matter what adjustment of the coal trade may be made, the reorganization of the Reading Company means heavy assessments on its stock and junior securities, and it is difficult to understand the advance in prices at this time. The strength of the Granger stocks was one of the most encouraging features of the day. Rock Island sold up to 81, Burlington (ex dividend) to 90¾, St. Paul to 72, and Northwestern to 102¾; these prices being practically the highest of the year. The Specialties were firm, with the exception of Lake Erie and Western preferred, which, on further liquidation, lost 2¾ points. The market at the close was strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was offered in good volume, but the demand was limited. Rates were 1½ per cent. for 30 days, 2 per cent. for 60 days, 2½ per cent. for 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate demand. Rates were 3½@4 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4¼ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4½ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,195,602, and the balances were $7,354,401. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $467,229.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66@66¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53½c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$42,463,134
Imports for the same period	21,760,135
Net exports	$20,702,999
Net exports to date, 1894	71,381,303
Net exports to date, 1893	32,371,014
Net exports to date, 1892	47,364,559

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼@$4.89½ for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¾ and 96, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70 discount. Boston—8@12 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 50 per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

B. C. R. & Nor. col. t. r. 5s.....2
C. B. & Q. s. f. 5s.....1
Chicago & Erie 1st.....1⅝
Minn. & St. L. 1st, So. West.....1½
N. R. & N. col. t. r. 5s, t. f.....2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s & A.....1

DECLINED.

Kan. Pac. con. t. r.....1½
Lehigh & W. B. con. 4s.....1
L. & N. 1st, So. & N. Ala.....1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s.....1½
St. J. & G. I. 1st t. r.....1½

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅜
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115⅛	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $12,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 90¾@90½, and $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 63½.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise for the port of New-York for the week were valued at $5,223,765, against $6,111,882 in the preceding week, and $6,313,924 for the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $214,222,756, against $285,525,784 for the corresponding period last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	26	26½	37
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73½	74½	120
*American Sugar Refining	112	112¼	110	111¾	111⅝	111⅞	72,238
*American Sugar Refining pf	103	103	102½	102½	102¼	104	200
American Tobacco	92	96¼	92	96	95⅞	96	70,615
American Tobacco pf	105	105	105	105	106	108½	152
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	17¼	17½	4,212
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	2	100
*Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	100
Canada Southern	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¼	20¼	100
Canadian Pacific	56	56¼	56	56¼	56¼	56⅜	400
Central Pacific	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	55	50
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	18	18	18	18½	100
Chicago Gas	21	21⅛	21	21	21¼	21⅜	645
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅜	103⅜	104⅜	510
Chicago & Northwestern	101½	102¼	101½	102	102	102¼	900
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146	146	146	146	145¼	147	40
†Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	89¾	90¾	89⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅜	8,073
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49¼	48⅜	49¼	49	49¼	760
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	94	95	22
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71½	72	71¼	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	9,450
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79¾	81	79¾	80⅝	80⅜	80⅞	11,420
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7½	8	7	7	6½	7	500
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¾	39¾	36	36	36	36½	380
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25¼	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25	300
Delaware & Hudson	130⅞	131⅞	130⅞	131⅜	131¼	131⅞	1,210
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163⅞	164	163⅞	164	163⅜	164	300
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	965
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6	6	6	6	5¾	6⅜	200
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	55½	55½	55	55¼	54⅝	55	500
General Electric	37½	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅞	1,450
Iowa Central	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½	11	100
Laclede Gas	26	26	26	26	26	27	300
Lake Erie & Western	24½	25	24½	25	25	25¼	1,050
Lake Erie & Western pf	76¾	76¾	75	75	75	75½	2,053
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	230
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	61¾	61¼	61⅝	61	61¾	270
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	25	26	10
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	114⅞	114¼	114⅞	114¾	115	600
Mexican National certs	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	2½	200
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	100
Minn. & St. Louis	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	23	23½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	53⅜	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞	900
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64½	65½	100
Missouri Pacific	38	38¼	37⅝	38¼	38¼	38⅝	1,554
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37½	37⅜	37⅝	600
*National Lead Company	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜	36½	36⅜	36⅝	3,085
*National Lead Company pf	93¾	94½	93⅜	94½	94½	95	273
National Linseed Oil	30½	31	30½	30½	..	..	1,205
New-Jersey Central	106¼	108	106¾	107½	107⅜	108	2,200
New-York Central	102	102	102	102	101⅞	102⅛	128
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	42⅞	42⅞	42⅛	42⅝	58	42⅝	100
New-York & New-Haven	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	199	200	9
New-York, L. E. & Western	88	88	86	88	87⅜	88	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13	13	13¼	2,110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30½	32¼	30½	31¾	31⅜	32	2,605
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	150
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	5	5¼	800
Northern Pacific pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	18	18¾	70
Oregon Short Line & U. N	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	420
Pacific Mail	27¾	28½	27⅝	28¼	28⅛	28½	700
Peoria & Eastern	7	7	7	7	7	9	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅞	19½	18¾	19½	19⅜	19½	27,355
Pullman Palace Car Co	172	172	172	172	172	174	125
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	8	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16⅞	17	16⅞	17	16⅞	17⅜	200
St. Paul & Omaha	41¼	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	520
Southern Pacific	25½	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	25¾	25⅞	300
Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	1,381
Southern Railway pf	41	41⅞	40⅞	41⅜	41¼	41⅝	1,775
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35	35¼	35	35½	35⅛	35½	1,150
Texas Pacific	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12	1,150
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	7	7	7	6½	7	100
Union Pacific	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅝	300
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in. pd	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	3½	4¼	260
United States Rubber	40	40	39⅜	39⅜	39½	40¼	330
*United States Leather	16½	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	1,110
*United States Leather pf	85¼	85¼	83⅝	84⅞	84½	84⅞	3,200
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9	9¼	105
Wabash pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	21½	21¾	850
Western Union Telegraph	94	94¼	93⅞	94¼	94	94⅛	3,355
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16¾	16	16½	16⅝	16⅞	10,020
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	50½	52	100
Total sales							280,279

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Alby & Sus Con 6s	119¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	100½	N Y Cent & H Ext 4s	103½	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s	81½
Am Cot Oil Co 6s	113⅞	Grand R & Ind 4½s	73⅞	N Y, Lake Erie & Wn New 2d Consol	82	Trust Co Certfs	74
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	80¾	Trust Co. Certfs	111¼	N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs	74	Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts	74¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid	93¾	Intern'l & Gt N 1st	122	N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s	74	St L, A & T H 1st 5s	86
Austin & N'w'n 1st	93	Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	93¾	North Pac 1st Coup	116	St L & Iron Mt 5s	90¼
Beech Creek 1st	106	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs	72½	North Pac 3d Coup	71¾	St L & San Fran 2d Class B	84⅞
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Con 5s	116	Lehigh & W-B M 5s	91½	North Pac Cons 5s	40¼	Class C	118
Bur., C. R & N 1st	115	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	112	Oregon R & Nav 5s	102½	San An & Ar P 4s	65
Cent Pac 1st 6s	112½	Long Island Con 5s	123	Oregon R & Nav Co Trust Receipts	100¾	Southern Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	95
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	99½	Louisv & Nashville S & N Ala Gtd 5s	97	Oregon Imp Co Con 5s	47	So Pac, N Mex 1st	106
Chic, Ohio Cons 5	97½	Unified Gold 4s	83¼	Oregon Short Line 6s	102¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s	93¾
Chic, R. I. & Pacific	81¾	Long Island Con 5s	123	Oreg & Cal 1st Trust Co Certfs	72	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	96
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	71½	Louisv & Nashville S & N Ala Gtd 5s	97	Oreg & N Con Trust Co Certfs	57	Union Elev 1st 6s	105¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	83¼	Mexican Int 1st 4s	75¼	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¼	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s	89¾
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	63¾	Mich Cent 7s	102¾	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Trust Co Certfs	43½
Del., L. & Nor.	99	Mexican Nat 1st 4s	75	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	100
Beckton Construction pf	69	Mil & St Paul 1st	116	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	39
Bk'ker St & F. Ferry R.R. stock	31½	South'n Minn Div	116	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	U S Leather Co 6s	114¼
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	95	Mil & St Pl 7s Gold	123⅞	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Virgin a Midland G M	101½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	Minn St. Ry 1st 5s	98½	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Wabash 1st 5s	107¾
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	Minn St L Con 5s	102½	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Wabash 2d 5s	75
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	Minn & St L 1st	116	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Wabash Deb, Ser B	68
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	Southwestern Ext	126	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	West Shore Gtd 4s Registered	107⅜
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	89¾	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	Wheeling & L Erie 2d 5s	107¼
Brooklyn Elevated	20½	Mo, K & Tex 2d 5s	61¾	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾	W'n U Col Trust 5s	110¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	178½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	64¾	Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Brooklyn Traction	15½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Brooklyn Traction pf	64			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107¼			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Buffalo Street Railway stock	89			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cellulolo Company stock	69½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Central & South American Tel	121			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Central Cross-Town	185			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Central National Bank	118			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cent. Park, North & East River	164			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	22½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cent. R. R of Ga. tripartite 7s	125			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Central Trust Company	1020			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cin., Jack & Mack R. R. bonds	49			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Chi. & Nor Pac. R. R. stock	1½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	16			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	103½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	90			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Continental Trust	165			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Cramp Shipyard stock	81½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Detroit Gas stock	29			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	93¼			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	169			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Ensley Land Company	1			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	75			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	194½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Eighth Avenue	325			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	760			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Fidelity & Casualty Co	300			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	54			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	54			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Fort Wayne Gas stock	72			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Garfield National Bank	450			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Gold & Stock Telegraph	108			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Grand Rapids Gas stock	55¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	80¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	80			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	102			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Henderson Bridge 6s	112¼			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	29			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Holland Trust stock	80			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Hudson River Telephone	38¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Indianapolis Gas stock	150			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68¼			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Iron Steamboat	8			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Iron Steamboat bonds	58			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Journeay & Burnham	45			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Journeay & Burnham pf	98½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Kings County Elevated	5½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Knickerbocker Trust Company	179			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	84			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	88½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
L. I. Traction, 1st. as. pd	14¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Lorillard Company pf	117			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	34			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Mutual Gas. Co. of New-York	170			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Manhattan Trust Co.	128			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Madison Square Garden stock	19			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Madison Square Garden 2d	75			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Mahoning Coal Road pf	110			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Metropolitan Penny 5s	100½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Metropolitan Trust Company	225			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Mechanics' National Bank stock	185			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Mercantile Trust Company	340			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co	28			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	57½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	90			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	54			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	89¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	72			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
National Shoe & Leather Bank	98			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†National Wall Paper Co. pf	80			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Northwest Telegraph 7s	113			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Northwest Tel. Co. stock	108			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
New-York & Texas Land scrip	65			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. 2d	31½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
National Union Bank	188			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	34½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	107¼			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
New-York Air Brake Company	92½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	730			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
New-York Security & Trust	280			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
North Shore Traction	33½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
North Shore Traction pf	80½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	185			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Pennsylvania Coal	322			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Postal Telegraph & Cable	83			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Pratt & Whitney	9			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Pratt & Whitney pf	63			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Queens County Bank stock	150½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Real Estate Trust Co	102			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Second Avenue Railroad stock	156			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	209½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Staten Island Rapid Transit	92			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Standard Oil Trust	190			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Standard Gas	65			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Standard Gas pf	100½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Standard Gas 1st 5s	108			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Staten Island Railway	61			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
State Trust	190			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	92½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Steinway Railway 6s	104½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Steinway Railway stock	38½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1⅞			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
St. Paul Gas bonds	88½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
St. Paul Gas stock	66½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	44			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Third Avenue Railroad	190½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Third National Bank	104½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	15			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	14			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Tradesmen's National Bank	90½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Trenton Potteries	71			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Trenton Potteries pf	55			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Terre Haute & Logansport	15			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co	86			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Title Guarantee & Trust	209			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Trow Directory pf	58			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Ferry stock	66			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Union Ferry 5s	105¾			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Elevated 2d	40½			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
†Union Railway 5s	103			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	101			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Typewriter 1st pf	82			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Typewriter 2d pf	39			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
Union Trust	712			Oreg Short Line 6s	102¾		
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	190			Ore

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

Note.—Bond No. 2451, of the denomination of $1,000, redeemable July 1, 1892, under the call of April 7, 1892, has not been presented for payment.

United States Cordage Co.
REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Third Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such third installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before August 30, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE RAILWAY.

The **SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEE**, having secured a majority of the bonds, has decided to receive the deposit of bonds without penalty only until August 31, 1895.

Application has been made to the New-York Stock Exchange to list the Committee's Certificates.

The New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall Street, is the depository.

MOSES L. SCUDDER,
Chairman,
32 Liberty St., N. Y.;
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
46 Wall St., N. Y.;
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, } Committee.
35 Broad St., N. Y.;
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
41 Wall St., N. Y.;
WM. H. PAYNE,
85 E. 125th St., N. Y.

Knickerbocker Ice Co.
STOCK
FOR SALE AT 70—IN LOTS TO SUIT.
KITCHEN & CO.,
26 BROAD STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned trustees, hereby give notice that 200 bonds of $100 each, 36 bonds of $500 each, 687 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 1st day of November next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

200 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

34	277	463	656	884	1146	1389	1589	1832	1987
35	290	480	668	889	1147	1400	1605	1833	1990
41	302	482	730	1000	1160	1395	1613	1843	1992
45	317	503	749	1009	1163	1407	1626	1847	2000
48	320	504	766	1013	1171	1413	1635	1849	2007
56	324	526	777	1020	1175	1434	1641	1861	2025
58	327	533	780	1022	1202	1438	1642	1868	2039
83	334	544	785	1028	1212	1464	1652	1869	2041
86	335	554	788	1029	1228	1475	1653	1882	2051
88	342	557	795	1030	1241	1482	1656	1888	2072
95	362	568	798	1039	1260	1496	1657	1889	2073
111	371	598	820	1050	1275	1501	1679	1894	2113
122	373	600	840	1051	1278	1503	1718	1902	2124
175	397	606	842	1071	1325	1519	1722	1917	2139
178	401	611	857	1085	1332	1526	1729	1944	2162
179	413	620	887	1092	1336	1535	1754	1949	2163
188	423	637	889	1096	1337	1546	1763	1969	2167
223	430	640	894	1113	1369	1561	1776	1976	2168
239	447	644	917	1121	1371	1581	1814	1977	2177
272	454	653	952	1132	1386	1582	1824	1980	2187

36 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

9	18	101	144	177	228	272	276	323	339
12	43	103	160	182	254	273	288	324	347
15	59	119	168	188	266	275	318	336	364
16	72	136	172	190	271				

687 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

12	953	1806	2506	3327	4095	4723	5322	6042	6816
32	964	1809	2508	3339	4096	4740	5328	6043	6842
41	976	1810	2516	3360	4107	4755	5330	6046	6843
57	985	1817	2533	3380	4122	4771	5331	6053	6855
90	988	1821	2534	3382	4124	4789	5342	6077	6856
101	1005	1831	2544	3393	4131	4799	5344	6080	6868
133	1039	1853	2549	3411	4135	4805	5347	6084	6875
139	1040	1862	2553	3413	4141	4806	5355	6098	6896
145	1044	1869	2565	3415	4173	4821	5378	6099	6900
152	1054	1872	2580	3432	4177	4825	5379	6130	6914
164	1067	1874	2621	3435	4185	4832	5384	6167	6916
168	1069	1875	2624	3472	4192	4845	5392	6178	6928
183	1070	1877	2626	3476	4231	4850	5405	6187	6933
190	1089	1879	2652	3479	4232	4889	5409	6192	6937
214	1108	1888	2653	3502	4273	4890	5422	6200	6940
227	1110	1895	2676	3504	4283	4912	5424	6241	6942
233	1127	1915	2683	3508	4284	4913	5434	6265	6969
250	1137	1920	2698	3512	4287	4921	5439	6288	6977
251	1156	1962	2706	3514	4296	4939	5449	6290	6978
274	1157	1968	2779	3529	4300	4947	5457	6317	7000
277	1182	1982	2803	3531	4314	4948	5470	6332	7005
278	1188	1986	2874	3547	4332	4949	5488	6346	7010
279	1200	1990	2881	3551	4343	4953	5497	6371	7012
280	1205	1997	2900	3605	4362	4956	5526	6387	7020
299	1211	2001	2901	3610	4364	4964	5579	6392	7031
308	1224	2011	2903	3622	4373	4966	5593	6409	7050
314	1232	2012	2924	3630	4382	4973	5614	6411	7056
317	1247	2016	2925	3634	4392	4977	5621	6416	7058
321	1308	2022	2930	3640	4406	4978	5624	6446	7069
323	1309	2037	2933	3651	4431	5000	5651	6449	7076
337	1310	2051	2941	3668	4444	5025	5663	6455	7077
355	1339	2060	2946	3673	4457	5027	5665	6487	7105
364	1345	2079	2949	3696	4465	5033	5673	6488	7116
369	1348	2089	2952	3703	4469	5038	5675	6497	7149
371	1351	2093	2970	3727	4471	5039	5685	6514	7159
384	1361	2109	2971	3743	4472	5049	5696	6516	7168
429	1362	2110	2988	3769	4478	5052	5702	6524	7182
471	1377	2118	2990	3770	4479	5076	5704	6527	7187
480	1389	2123	2994	3777	4481	5082	5711	6545	7189
484	1414	2125	3005	3778	4483	5118	5722	6548	7209
487	1425	2133	3006	3784	4489	5123	5726	6549	7211
509	1458	2159	3008	3800	4497	5139	5729	6553	7218
511	1470	2169	3026	3824	4508	5140	5734	6557	7228
534	1481	2182	3030	3826	4515	5144	5739	6564	7232
560	1484	2207	3037	3834	4521	5159	5759	6582	7233
570	1502	2212	3052	3836	4522	5161	5766	6591	7254
582	1518	2217	3083	3843	4527	5167	5816	6596	7308
651	1520	2233	3084	3846	4538	5175	5822	6609	7325
666	1535	2234	3111	3848	4553	5176	5826	6625	7333
683	1548	2251	3115	3854	4560	5178	5830	6630	7338
707	1558	2270	3145	3884	4567	5181	5838	6645	7354
719	1559	2288	3150	3885	4579	5190	5864	6651	7361
764	1572	2335	3151	3887	4580	5193	5874	6658	7373
767	1573	2338	3160	3911	4584	5228	5882	6660	7376
769	1575	2372	3161	3938	4606	5231	5888	6662	7407
797	1608	2374	3209	3947	4630	5239	5897	6680	7411
800	1625	2376	3210	3953	4636	5245	5904	6701	7435
805	1658	2387	3214	4004	4641	5249	5926	6707	7439
818	1668	2392	3232	4022	4654	5255	5928	6731	7452
840	1672	2401	3234	4026	4655	5259	5936	6733	7463
854	1675	2419	3249	4031	4659	5268	5956	6771	7484
864	1676	2421	3256	4052	4661	5274	5959	6777	7494
886	1695	2429	3260	4053	4679	5279	5963	6778	7497
891	1700	2431	3261	4055	4682	5287	5966	6780	7499
903	1724	2439	3285	4077	4684	5299	5976	6785	7505
904	1736	2442	3297	4082	4689	5306	6011	6797	7508
913	1744	2444	3307	4086	4691	5308	6014	6805	7510
939	1746	2455	3314	4087	4695	5312	6036	6814	7575
944	1768	2488	3318	4090	4708	5317			

DRAWING NO. 18.

New-York, August 19, 1895.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Trustees.
J. A. ROOSEVELT, }

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

GENERAL MTGE. 6 % BONDS

OF THE

Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.

LEONARD WALLACH, of Counsel.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg August 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON CO.

After consulting the holders of a majority of the bonds, it is apparent that foreclosure is unavoidable.

The undersigned committee, formed solely in the interest of bondholders, has prepared an agreement, and invites a deposit of bonds thereunder with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, the Trustee of the Mortgage, 54 Wall Street, New-York:

M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman,
32 Liberty Street, N. Y.;
HENRY B. ELY,
(Trustee of the Estate of William Astor,)
23 West 26th Street, N. Y.;
GEORGE SHERMAN,
(Vice President Central Trust Company,)
54 Wall Street, N. Y.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Receiver.)

25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$15,000 South Carolina Ry. Purchase Money Income Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
5 shs. Consolidated Brake Shoe Co.
8 shs. Trow Dir. Print. & Bookbinding Co. pf.
6 shs. Long Island Safe Dep. Co.
$7,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1937, Reg.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1921, Reg.
$5,000 Long Island R. R. 1st cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931, Reg.
$5,000 Chic., St. Louis & New-Orleans R. R. 5 p. c. Gold Mtge. Reg. Bds, 1951.
$4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1906, Reg.
$6,000 Metropolitan Gaslight Co., N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1901, Reg.
50 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
100 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
17 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$15,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1939.
$15,000 Cin., Ham. & Ind. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1903, Guar.
60 shs. Eagle Tube Co.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1895.

NOTICE.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the third day of September next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1895.

The transfer books of the General Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company, New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1895, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Sept. 1, 1895, and will open Sept. 2, 1895, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
146 Broadway, New-York City,
July 23 1895.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 146 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the fifth day of September, 1895, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of the company shall be increased from $200,000 to $400,000, to consist of 8,000 shares of the par value of fifty dollars per share, and the action upon such other matters as may lawfully come before such meeting.

The increased Bonding Power offered pro rata for subscription to the present stockholders of the company, at a premium of fifty per cent. of its par value, payable $15 per share on August 20, 1895, and $60 per share on or before December 20, 1895.

JAMES A. GREEN,
MARTIN COLLINS,
THOMAS S. YOUNG,
ALLAN HAY,
JAMES H. ROTHINGHAM,
JOHN T. TERRY,
OSGOOD WELSH,
FREDERICK W. DOWNER,
JOHN HAGER,
JOHN SINCLAIR,
SILAS P. WOOD,
DUMONT CLARKE,
THEODORE GRAHAM,
CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Directors.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-York, August 20, 1895.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Edward E. Poor was elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Ebenezer K. Wright. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Lawrence Electric Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Hicks Brothers, 59 WALL ST., New-York City, on TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 1895, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. P. HELFRICH, Secretary.

PROBING CITY DEPARTMENTS

Work of the Commissioners of Accounts —Special Detectives Said to Have Been Employed.

The Commissioners of Accounts are very hard at work investigating certain of the city departments, with the aid of the $100,000 appropriation which was authorized by the Legislature.

Up to this time no very important disclosures have been made as a result of the appointment of Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Ennis, but the politicians are of the opinion that they are preparing to disclose a series of small discoveries in various departments at about the time the local campaign of this Fall becomes exciting. Stories of very much larger disclosures are also being exploited, but with no confirmation from the Commissioners of Accounts.

It is reasonably certain, however, that a very large amount of the special appropriation of $100,000 is being expended rapidly, with a view to making important discoveries. Despite denials to the contrary, it is stoutly affirmed that the Commissioners have employed from four to six detectives from an agency and that these detectives are hard at work in some of the departments. The necessity of keeping secret the fact that the services of private detectives have been called into service is obvious. When the time comes for them to be paid they can be paid without attracting special attention.

In pay rolls for detective service the departments can simply enter in the pay rolls the initials of the men who are so employed. It was learned yesterday that seven assistant examiners were appointed for July, and three examiners, two assistants, and a clerk for June. There is nothing to indicate whether any of these men were appointed for detective service or not. Up to this time these men have been paid out of the regular annual appropriation of $32,000, and the $100,000 special appropriation has not been touched.

It is known, however, that one "expert" at $5,000 per year has been quietly employed presumably for service in the Dock Department, and that another "expert," at $4,000 per year, has been employed for service in another department—perhaps the Department of Public Works.

Two of the Commissioners of Accounts men have been busily at work for a few days in the Stock and Bond room of the Finance Department. They are accumulating information upon which Mayor Strong is expected to base his answer to the allegation that the city debt has been increased about $7,000,000 under his administration. It will be shown that most of this increase is due to legislation, and that not much more than $1,000,000 of the increase is due to the municipal government. As soon as the Commissioners of Accounts make their report to the Mayor, he will probably make a public statement.

It is understood that the Commissioners of Accounts are looking into the Judicial District Civil Courts on the ground that the Tammany Civil Justices are not giving the new City Marshals their share of the work, but are deputizing others to do it.

The examination of ex-Assistant District Attorney Hartman, on the charge of receiving $350 for extraordinary zeal in prosecuting George Harrison, a stonecutter, for shooting President John Morris of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, in the ltg, is still pending before the Commissioners of Accounts.

Very Successful Competitors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The recent examination of candidates for positions in the Government Printing office resulted, in the case of pressmen, in the establishing of an almost unprecedently good record, every applicant securing an average of 100 per cent. Of those who were examined as compositors, 68 per cent. passed; as pressmen, all passed; as bookbinders, 97 per cent., and as skilled laborers, 79 per cent.

THE TOTSIE NOT A NAPHTHA LAUNCH

She Has a Gas Engine and Is Quick in Saving Life.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

We read your account about our saving the lives of the eight men who had been capsized with the catboat belonging to T. Mahoney, with our launch Totsie. It was substantially correct, except in describing the Totsie as a naphtha launch, which she is not.

We are proud of the launch, but her power is a gas engine that we can start in less than ten seconds and get under full way at once, and to this fact is due our beating the life-saving crew. We think the Government should furnish all life-saving stations with these valuable boats, which would enable them to reach and save many more people than they do now.

We go out in all kinds of weather, very often running as far as Seabright, Long Branch, and Long Beach, with perfect safety in this small thirty-foot launch. We hope you will print this, as it is only fair and just to give credit where it belongs.

JAMES HAIG, Captain.
WILLIAM PITMAN,
McCALLUM STEWART.

Bergen Beach, L. I., Aug. 20, 1895.

Book Thief Under Arrest.

Detective Sergeant Wade yesterday recovered at 922 Broadway 339 books which were stolen by Edward Scott from Charles T. Dillingham & Co., publishers, of 764 Broadway, in whose employ he was. Scott was arrested Monday. The detective learned that he went to H. Sommerfield, at 922 Broadway, and asked permission to store some books there. He represented himself as a banker. Detective Wade expects to recover about 300 more books that were stolen by Scott.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 24 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 3 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Ems";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia";) at 7 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until ten minutes after the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship City of Kingston, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Castledale, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, and Martinique, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem III., (letters for other parts of Venezuela and for Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem III.";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Indra, (letters must be directed "per Indra";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for San Domingo and Turk's Island, per steamship Saginaw; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A TOUR AROUND THE WORLD.

A small party is now being organized to start in October, to be accompanied by a well-known literary man and an experienced Oriental traveler. An exceptional opportunity to make the tour under the most favorable conditions. The route includes the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, the MALAY PENINSULA, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, and EUROPE.

Send for programme.

F.C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A.M. Campania, Sept. 28, noon

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A.M.
SERVIA.....Saturday, Sept. 24, 10 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

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GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.

For freight

FORGER BROCKWAY HELD

Damaging Testimony Produced Against Him.

HIS VISITS TO THE SMITH HOUSE

The $500 Gold Certificate Found in His Possession Is Genuine, but the Canadian Notes Are Declared to be Counterfeit.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—The preliminary examination of William E. Brockway, the counterfeiter, ended to-day with a decision by United States Commissioner Isaac Romaine holding the prisoner for the action of the United States Grand Jury which meets in Trenton on Sept. 17.

When United States District Attorney John W. Beekman arrived in court, ex-Judge William B. Guild called his attention to the fact that Brockway, Smith, and Wagner had been brought into court shackled and were still handcuffed. He denounced it as an outrage, and said the Government should be ashamed to show that it was afraid of an old man of seventy-three years bound with his companions like slaves in a pen. The handcuffs were removed at the suggestion of Mr. Beekman, who admitted that such extreme precaution was not necessary.

Mrs. Fanny Muendel of 546 Ann Street, West Hoboken, was the first witness called. She testified that her house stood next to that occupied by Mrs. Williams, the intervening lot being vacant. She identified Mrs. Abby L. Smith as the Mrs. Williams who occupied the house 542 Ann Street. She had seen Brockway, whom she also identified, visit the house several times. She did not know his name The last time she saw him was about two weeks before the house was raided. On cross-examination Mrs. Muendel said the first time she saw Brockway was about nine months ago. Ex-Judge Guild ased her to name the dates on which she saw him, but she said she could not.

Mr. Beekman said it was sufficient for her to swear that she had seen him. So distinguished-looking a man could not fail to make an impression upon any one who saw him. Brockway laughed and bowed.

Mrs. Mary Mathanies of 539 Ann Street, West Hoboken, also identified Mrs. Smith as the Mrs. Williams who occupied 542 Ann Street. She first met Mrs. Williams nearly a year ago. She lived opposite 542, and had a plain view of the house. She had seen Brockway several times, but could not say how many. Mr. Beekman asked if she had seen him twice or oftener. Mr. Guild said that was a leading question, and Mr. Beekman withdrew it.

The witness went on to say that she first saw Brockway at the house some time this summer, but could not fix the date. She did not know his name, nor was she personally acquainted with Mrs. Williams. She always supposed the occupants of 542 were respectable people.

Col. T. C. Campbell, who appeared for Mrs. Smith, said it was needless to waste time in proving that Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Williams were the same person. He was prepared to admit the fact, and at the proper time would give a satisfactory reason for his client's change of name.

Miss Mary Keller of 539 Ann Street was called, but before she was sworn a discussion arose as to the right of the Government to swear witnesses as to Brockway and then question them as to the other defendants, who were not then under examination. Commissioner Romaine decided that this might be done when it was necessary to do so in order to connect Brockway with the case.

Miss Keller identified Mrs. Smith, Brockway, and Wagner as persons whom she had seen at 542 Ann Street. Another objection was made by the defense as to the right of the prosecution to ask if she had seen Brockway twice or oftener, and the question was again withdrawn.

George T. Baggs testified that he was a secret-service agent. He took part in a raid on 542 Ann Street and searched the house. He saw Mrs. Smith and Wagner there. He also identified the plates and notes and the oilcloth found there. Brockway, he said, was not arrested there, but was brought to the New-York office on Sunday, Aug. 4. He had on him a five-hundred-dollar gold certificate, which was genuine.

Judge Guild—You admit it is good?

Mr. Beekman—Yes; do you want to attach it for your fee as a retainer?

Mr. Hoffman—I object to that as a leading question.

Agent Baggs said that the gold certificate had been split and cut and the parts pasted together again. Brockway also had two one-hundred-dollar and three fifty-dollar Canadian notes, which are genuine. Witness also identified the articles found at Brockway's house, 64 Vesey Street, New-York. Among them was the oilcloth which matched the apron found in the West Hoboken house. As to the mutilation of a genuine one-hundred-dollar note found at Brockway's house, the witness said the vignettes had been cut out, in order that they might be photographed or engraved without exposing the entire note to the person who did the work. On cross-examination, Agent Baggs testified that the counterfeit notes found in West Hoboken were a complete imitation of the United States notes generally, except that they did not bear the seal or number, and that the check letter on the genuine note was C while on the counterfeit it had been changed to D. He admitted that Adolph Smith was at the house in West Hoboken when the raid was made, but was not arrested. He knew Adolph Smith by sight, having seen him in New-York, but had never been introduced to him, and did not know why he was not arrested, and could not say where he is now.

"If he was in the house when the raid was made," asked Col. Campbell, "why is he not here now?"

"Don't you know," said Judge Guild to Agent Baggs, "that he was sent to the house in Ann Street by United States Secret Service officers to engrave the counterfeit notes that were found there?"

"I have no direct knowledge on the subject," was the reply.

"Don't you think he was sent there for that purpose?"

"I don't know what others did."

"If I understand these questions," said Mr. Beekman, "the defense alleges that the United States Government is an accomplice in this crime?"

"Yes," retorted Judge Guild, "I say that United States officers aided and abetted in this counterfeiting. We are here to find the guilty parties. You arrested Wagner and Mrs. Smith," said he, turning to the witness, "but Adolph Smith, whom you knew to have taken part in the work, you did not arrest."

"I did not make the arrests," said Agent Baggs.

"Who did?" asked Mr. Hoffman.

Witness said he believed the arrests were made by Chief Hazen and Agents Burns and Owens, but he could not say positively, as he left as soon as the search was over.

Thomas P. Flynn, another Secret Service Agent, gave similar testimony as to the articles found in the West Hoboken house. He was not cross-examined.

Arthur Percy Sherwood testified that he is Commissioner of the Canadian police at Ottawa. It is his duty to protect Canadian money from counterfeiters. He was shown three notes, and said they were genuine notes, issued by the Government. The counterfeit notes were Bank of Montreal notes, and there was no similarity between them. He was then shown three notes of the Bank of Montreal, and identified that they were genuine, and that the front plate of the Montreal notes found in West Hoboken was an attempted imitation of them.

Counsel for defense claimed that this evidence was irrelevant as to Brockway, because it did not show that he ever had any Bank of Montreal notes in his possession. Mr. Beekman retorted that if he had a hand in one, he had in the other also.

Mr. Beekman then summed up for the Government and Messrs. Guild and Hoffman for the defense. The latter claimed that no case had been made out against their client.

Commissioner Romaine decided that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his holding Brockway to await the action of the Grand Jury. There was no application for a reduction of bail.

Before Brockway was removed ex-Judge Hoffman obtained from him a written order for the surrender of the $350 in genuine Canadian money, held by Chief Hazen. When Mr. Hoffman presented it to Chief Hazen he put it in his pocket.

"If you want that money," said he, "you will have to apply to some one higher in authority. I cannot surrender it."

The Court then took up the case of William Wagner. Much of the evidence was the same as in Brockway's case.

Agent William J. Burns testified, in addition, that Wagner, when arrested, admitted that he knew Dr. Bradford and a man called "The Colonel." They both visited the house in Ann Street. Wagner also said that he knew there was something wrong going on in the house, and he produced a bundle of fibre paper which he said he had taken to protect himself against Dr. Bradford. Wagner also told him that he knew an engraver who worked at the house, but only knew him as "Baldy." He proved to be Sidney Smith. Wagner went to Brooklyn with the officers and pointed out the house in which "Baldy" lived, and he was arrested. On cross-examination he was asked if he knew Adolph Smith. He said he did, but could not say why he was not arrested. He was then asked if he knew the present whereabouts of Smith. This question the witness declined to answer. Mr. Beekman told him he might answer it, but he persisted in his refusal.

Miss Marguerite Reynolds testified that she had charge of Dr. Bradford's dental rooms, 514 Third Avenue, New-York. Brockway came there to play cribbage with Dr. Bradford. She knew him as Col. Spencer. She also knew Wagner before he came to New-York, and, as he lived in boarding houses, he had his mail sent to Dr. Bradford's office, and called there for it. She had been to Mrs. Smith's house once with Dr. Bradford, but did not see Wagner there.

Col. Campbell asked that Wagner be released on his own recognizance, Mr. Beekman objected. Pending a decision it was agreed to let the matter go over until the next examination, when Mrs. Smith will be arraigned. The time set for this was 11 A. M., on Wednesday, Aug. 28.

INSPECTOR DID NOT INSPECT

CLINCHY'S SON PERFORMED HIS FATHER'S WORK.

John Hennessy, Deputy Inspector of Gas Meters in Brooklyn, a Saloon Keeper—Manufacturers Seldom See Him.

Commissioner Severn R. Sharp, yesterday, in Part III. of the Superior Court, resumed the hearing of the case of Anthony Clinchy, State Inspector of Gas Meters, into whose official record Gov. Morton ordered an investigation. Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouk represented the State. Congressman William Sulzer appeared for Inspector Clinchy.

Thomas F. O'Connor, who, until recently, was employed by the American Meter Company, took the stand at 10:45 o'clock A. M. In reply to Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouk's questions, witness said Anthony Clinchy had never made a personal inspection of his company's meters, but that the Inspector's son, Thomas, had made such inspection for his father. The son, the witness said, inspected the company's meters five or six times, but the Inspector himself never visited the place.

When the Deputy Attorney General asked witness if he thought Thomas Clinchy competent to discharge the duties of a gas meter inspector, Mr. Sulzer raised an objection, which was overruled by Commissioner Sharp, and the question was allowed. In reply, witness declared that in his opinion young Clinchy was not competent, because, during the latter's inspection of meters, he displayed a marked ignorance both as to their construction and use. The seals for State Inspector were made, the witness continued, by the American Meter Company, and they were used freely, as there was no particular surveillance on the part of the State Inspector of Gas Meters.

Congressman Sulzer then began his cross-examination of the witness.

Witness admitted that because of his participation in a strike of the employes of the American Meter Company he had been discharged from the company's employ. He was discharged March 17. During the late Brooklyn trolley strike he was arrested in Brooklyn while taking money there to aid the strikers. The money was furnished by a labor organization to which O'Connor belonged.

O'Connor reiterated his opinion that Anthony Clinchy and his son were both incompetent to inspect meters. His testimony, the witness said, was free from the taint of malice. The American Meter Company, he said, had placed the seal of the State on whatever meters it saw fit, and no objection was ever raised to this procedure. Mr. Clinchy's deputy in Brooklyn is a saloon keeper, O'Connor continued, but the Commissioner ordered this portion of the testimony stricken out.

The Deputy Attorney General then produced William F. Millstead, President of the American Meter Company, as a witness. Mr. Millstead stated that his company had used 80,000 badges on its own meters during the last four years, but he had never been paid for any of them. They were worth $28,045. The witness doubted whether or not it was Clinchy's duty to put these badges or seals on meters.

Mr. Sulzer, on cross-examination, asked the witness why his company made the seals, and the witness in answer said the American Meter Company made them to prevent forgeries.

Mr. Millstead next testified as to O'Connor's previous relations with his firm as an employe. O'Connor had been absent from work on several occasions while in the employ of the American Meter Company, but he was a good workman and witness thought him competent to inspect meters. He was discharged because of his connection with the strike, and for other reasons which Mr. Millstead refused to state. The remainder of the witness's testimony was in the main a rehearsal of the evidence which he gave at Monday's hearing.

Patrick McCall, a prover, employed by the Hillen Meter Company of Brooklyn, corroborated O'Connor's statement that John Hennessy, the Deputy Inspector of Gas Meters in Brooklyn, is a saloon keeper. The Deputy Inspector tested the meters made by witness's company whenever requested by Hennessy. He would prove about one in five meters, he said.

John Hillen, who manufactures gas meters at 197 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, was examined. He declared his belief in the competency of Mr. Clinchy. When Mr. Hasbrouk pressed the question as to how he knew that Clinchy was qualified for the duties of State Gas Inspector, the witness admitted that he had seen him but once in his factory.

The last witness called was William S. Gulbel of 52 Dey Street. Mr. Hasbrouk asked him if he had ever known or heard of Clinchy's ever having received any money from corporations or individuals. The question aroused the ire of Congressman Sulzer, who, jumping to his feet, exclaimed defiantly, "I'll give $1,000 to any man on earth who can prove that my client ever accepted a dishonest dollar." A discussion between the lawyers followed, and when the witness was allowed to proceed, he denied that he ever suspected Clinchy of dishonesty.

Before the investigation was adjourned, Mr. Sulzer requested the Deputy Attorney General to enter upon the record the name or names of the person or persons who preferred the charges, and said he might have to subpoena Gov. Morton in case the information was withheld. Mr. Hasbrouk replied that he would not divulge any information except what was contained in the Governor's commission.

The hearing will be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genoa.

A.—Dr. and Mrs. Agustin A. Arango, Miss Adela Arata, Sister Andrea, Sister Alma, Sister Anna, Dr. Pizmiglio Anti.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barbour, Miss Genevieve Beeman, Giulio Bonanno, Mrs. Giulio Bonanno, H. T. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Sister Beata, Sister Barbara, Antoni Beliucci, Mrs. Beliucci.—C.—Mrs. J. C. Childs, Sister Costenstina, Sister Carolina Sister Cajetana, Sister Caecilia, Mrs. Linda Capuccio, Luigi Romano Costanza.—D.—Sister Dorothea, Mrs. Anita De Bernardis.—E.—John Eberth.—F.—Willard Fiske, Mother Maria Franciska.—G.—Miss Alice M. Gamble, Giuseppe Genovese, Mrs. Maria Gherbatz, Federico Gubinelli.—H.—Col. Edward H. Haskell, Mrs. Haskell, Miss Mason Haskell, Miss Edith Haskell, Georg Hof, Mrs. Georg Hof, Mrs. J. D. Heitner.—I.—Sister Imelda.—J.—Sister Juliana.—K.—Oscar Kuhns, Simon Klokoski, Jules Koelliker, Edward Klein, Mrs. Klein, Miss Emma Klein, Sister Katharina.—L.—Austin W. Lord, P. A. Lirindelli, Radcliffe B. Lockwood, Sister Leonina.—M.—Joseph Malatesta, Mrs. Malatesta, E. Mclean, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Mortier, Giuseppe Mollo, Sister Anna Maria, Sister Stilla Maria, Sister Margaretha.—N.—Miss Othille Nielsen, A. Norden, Miss Bertha Naef, August Richter Nitzsche.—O.—Hon. Wm. Pitt, Mrs. Pitt, Master Willam Pitt, Fitzgerald Peploe, Miss Ida Pfennninger.—R.—Sister Rosalia, Miss Rosa, M. Rovetta, Francesco Rizzo.—S.—The Rev. John W. Spencer, Miss Giustina Sciutti, Sister Stilla, Giullo Stagno.—T.—Prof. G. Trentanove, Sister Thaddaa, Julius Thumling.—V.—Giuseppe Viganego, Vincenzo Vighi.—W.—Dr. A. T. Webb, Dr. E. Witten, Miss Witten.—Y.—William Young.

On the Circassia from Glasgow.

A.—R. A. Alexander, W. G. Anderson, Miss C. E. Baldwin, Miss A. B. Baldwin, Dr. W. S. Brown, Mrs. C. Van Brunt.—C.—S. Cahoone, J. Caldwell, U. M. Chaille, Miss Jane Clayton, Miss Kate Clerk, Miss Mary J. Crandell, Miss R. K. Crandall.—D.—Miss Clara Dana, Miss Hunphy.—E.—Miss M. E. B. Emery, Miss W. Everhard.—F.—F. M. Foye, Mrs. Foye.—G.—The Rev. E. F. Gallagher, J. Green, W. A. Guthrie.—H.—Miss R. M. Hall, Prof. John Hancher, J. J. Hastie, D. Heath, Mrs. Heath, Miss Heath, Miss L. W. Heley.—I.—Miss B. L. Johnson.—L.—W. P. Landon, Miss B. Leopold, A. S. Leopold, Mrs. Lucas.—M.—Mrs. I. B. Mason, Miss M. Morison, R. Morton.—N.—Miss Grace Newton.—O.—E. D. Osborn, Mr. P. O'Hoyt.—P.—A. J. Pierce, Mrs. Pierce, A. V. Pierce.—R.—J. R. H. Robinson.—S.—Miss E. L. Seward, H. O. Shelby, W. C. Shields, Miss F. Smither, Miss M. S. Steele, Miss Minnie Steele, Henry Stewart, W. J. Stewart, J. Stout, Miss G. A. Strachan, Mr. J. H. Swales, Prof. N. A. Swickard.—T.—J. J. Tindall, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, the Rev. G. Thompson, the Rev. Samuel Thompson, J. J. Turner.—V.—Mr. Vallantine.—W.—Miss C. Wallis, L. Wardrop, Miss S. West, Mrs. C. E. Williams, Charles Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, G. Wilson, C. B. Wright.—Y.—Col. H. B. Young, Mrs. Young.

TO BETTER TENEMENTS

Board of Health Taking Vigorous Measures All Over Town.

SANITARY LAWS MUST BE OBEYED

More Places Ordered Vacated Unless the Repairs Ordered Be at Once Made by Owners of the Property.

The Board of Health is taking vigorous measures to bring the tenement houses of New-York up to the best sanitary condition. Yesterday thirty-two of these dwellings were ordered vacated by the tenants unless the buildings were at once put in proper condition. Last week sixty-four tenements were put under similar proscription.

In nearly every case the trouble is with the plumbing, which has been found to be more or less defective. In some instances tenements on the list have been complained against several times, but the owner has either not been found by the ordinary means or has resisted the usual legal steps to make him fix his tenement. In all these cases the extreme step of ordering the premises vacated has been resorted to.

The order issued last week in respect to sixty-four of the tenements has produced the effect intended. In one or two instances the tenants became frightened and moved out soon after the official notice to vacate was posted. In almost every case the tenements were promptly repaired. The list of tenements yesterday ordered vacated in case the sanitary arrangements are not improved is as follows:

No. 620 Sixth Avenue, 49 Forsyth Street, 42 Division Street, 424 East Thirteenth Street, 7 Baxter Street, 270 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; northwest corner of McComb's Lane and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 83 Sheriff Street, 410 Fifth Street, 346 East Tenth Street, 220 East Thirtieth Street, 148 East Forty-sixth Street, 316 East Fifty-second Street, 142 East Fifty-eighth Street, 1,202 Second Avenue, 4 Barrow Street, 1,883 Second Avenue, and 51 Eighth Avenue.

No. 302 West Fourth Street, 719 Sixth Avenue, 41 Thompson Street, 211 East Ninety-fifth Street, 158 East Eighty-sixth Street, 356 West Thirty-ninth Street, 400 West Fifty-eighth Street; 256 West Forty-seventh Street, 477 Seventh Avenue, 2,415 Arthur Avenue, 29 Ludlow Street, 49 Suffolk Street, 48 Delancey Street, 111 West Twenty-first Street, 93 Clinton Street, and 481½ Grand Street.

The following places were declared public nuisances: 973 Washington Avenue, Sniffen Court, 156 East Thirty-sixth Street, 620 Sixth Street, rear; 1,202 and 1728 Seventh Avenue, 23½ South Fifth Avenue, 514 and 516 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and 473 Brooke Avenue.

Under the peremptory terms of the law the above tenements must be vacated within five days, unless the repairs are made. Gen. Charles Secor Hamilton, Health Board, said yesterday that there was not, so far as he knew, one tenement on the list which could not be made habitable, provided the orders of the board as to repairs were carried out. President Wilson said:

"When the Health Board issues an order it understands what it wants. Landlords may as well understand that we will stand no more delay or trifling. If any of these tenements is not repaired in five days we will not only clear it of people, but will also sue the owner. There will be no compromise. From to-morrow all of our new force of twenty-one Inspectors will be at work. Each one, as soon as he learns the work, will have a separate district, and we shall then be able to push this tenement work at a satisfactory rate."

The Board of Health has the right to order the tearing down of a building unfit for occupancy for sanitary reasons.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Wizard of the Nile."—Rehearsals of "The Wizard of the Nile," by the Frank Daniels Comic Opera Company are now in progress at the Casino. The characters of the opera and their distribution are as follows: Kibosh, a magician, traveling through Egypt with varying luck, Frank Daniels; Abdo, his assistant, Margaret Raven; Ptolemy, King of Egypt, Walter Allen; Cheops, the royal weather prophet, Louis Cassavant; Ptarmigan, music teacher to Cleopatra, Edwin Isham; Cleopatra, the princess, Dorothy Morton; Simoon, Queen of Egypt, Mary Palmer; Odaliska, an Egyptian beauty, Helen Redmond; Netrocris, Captain of the guards, Claudia Caristed. The chorus includes Egyptian nobles, guards, ballet, bowmen, executioners, policemen, and citizens among the men, and Amazon guards, water carriers, maids of honor, pages, and dancing girls among the women, and the bright and distinctive effect of the ancient Egyptian coloring will be preserved throughout.

—The New Svengali.—Manager A. M. Palmer has engaged Charles Kent to take the place of W. H. Thompson as Svengali, in the cast of "Trilby" next week. Mr. Kent has not been seen in this city for several years. He will probably remain in "Trilby" but a week, as the season in Chicago closes Aug. 31, and Mr. Lockaye, the creator of the part, will then be available for work in New-York. Miss Blanche Walsh is still playing the part of Trilby, and doing it very finely, Miss Harned being still ill. The play promises to continue its popularity throughout the coming season.

—Della Fox's Company.—The company which is to support Della Fox, in her presentation of "Fleur de Lis," at Palmer's Theatre Aug. 29, comprises Jefferson De Angelis, Alf C. Whelan, Charles J. Campbell, Melville Stewart, Charles Dungan, Edward Knight, Ida Fitz Hugh, Kate Uart, Ella Aubry, and Laura Wainsford. It is probable that during her New-York engagement Miss Fox will revive "The Little Trooper" for a few performances. Fred J. Eustis will be her musical director, and William W. Randall her business manager.

—Preparing "Dorothy" for the Road.—The Leslie Opera Company is filling the Standard Theatre at each performance of "Dorothy" but the engagement will have to close with next week, as Manager Hill has arranged for a revival of "Charley's Aunt" Sept. 2. Manager Leslie began preparations for the road tour yesterday by engaging Charles Burrett, the tenor; Charles Coote, the comedian; Jennie Weatherly, and David Torrance. The chorus for the tour is being specially selected, none but good singers being engaged.

—Mr. Ransone's New Song.—John W. Ransone, whose character creation entitled "The Ruler of New-York" has met with immense success during the entire Summer at Koster & Bial's popular roof garden, has added new laurels to his wreath of fame by a late importation from England in the way of a song. It is entitled "She Wanted Something to Play With," and the oddity and uniqueness of the air, and the catchy originality of the chorus, have made it go with a rush since its first presentation.

—Roland Reed's Season.—Roland Reed opened his season in Erie, Penn., last night, presenting "The Politician," in which he was so successful last season. He will play four weeks of fair dates, and reach St. Louis the last week in September. Mr. Reed will play an engagement in this city beginning in February, and will produce a new play toward the end of the season. His company is the same as that of last year, with the exception of two new members, Charles Wyngate and Rose Braham.

—Harrigan at Work.—Edward Harrigan is again in harness. He is rehearsing "Old Lavender" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, preparatory to his coming tour. His new play, "My Son Dan," will not be produced until Boston is reached in his tour, about Nov. 1. Manager Mart Hanley is making arrangements under which Mr. Harrigan will probably appear in "Old Lavender" in London next May, and follow this with a tour of the British provinces.

—"In Old Kentucky."—The scenery and effects used in the big Academy production of "In Old Kentucky," a year ago, will be used in the run of the play in the Grand Opera House, which begins Sept. 2. Lulu Tabor will play the leading role, formerly played by Bettina Gerard, and the cast will include Frank Dayton, George W. Lingo, William McVay, Charles K. French, Burt S. Clark, Leonora Bradley, and Margaret Ingels.

—Louis James's New Play.—Louis James has secured a new play called "Marmion," which he will produce during the coming season. It is a dramatization by Percy Sage, of Walter Scott's poem, and Wagenhals and Kemper, Mr. James's managers, will give it an elaborate production. The scenery is now being constructed in Chicago, and the costumes have been ordered.

—To Land the Elephants.—The Health Department has issued a permit to F. F. Proctor, to land Prof. George H. Lockhard's performing elephants, on their arrival from Europe, at the foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, and march them to Proctor's Pleasure Palace, in Fifty-eighth Street, where they are to appear at the opening, Sept. 2.

—Jeff De Angelis to Star.—Jefferson De Angelis will begin his career as a star, under the management of Nat Roth, in September, 1896. Contracts have been signed by Mr. Roth and T. Henry French for his appearance at the Broadway Theatre, a year from next September, beginning a long engagement in a new opera.

Reform at Atlantic City Delayed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20.—Recorder Gouldey is not supporting Mayor Stoy in his crusade against Sunday amusements in Atlantic City. As fast as the amusement proprietors are arrested by order of the Mayor they are discharged by Recorder Gouldey. The Recorder maintains that there is no law in New-Jersey to stop the music in the resorts Sunday. Some of the amusement proprietors who have been arrested threaten to bring suits to recover damages for false imprisonment.

COL. WARING RETURNS TO TOWN

He Has No Fear of Indictment in the Matter of His Secretary's Salary—Pleased with His New Quarters.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, returned to New-York yesterday from Newport, where he had been taking a vacation for a few days.

"I have no more statements to make," he said, yesterday, in his new quarters, "about the secretaryship in my office—not another word. I shall not say anything more until the last echo of what has been said in the last few days has died away. My letter from Newport put the situation before the people. They have it all.

"I do not know that there has been any change in the attitude of the Finance Department toward the Department of Street Cleaning. Controller Fitch, I understand, visited the city last Friday, but I do not know what the purpose of his visit was."

Col. Waring said that he had not the slightest fear of being indicted for his action in regard to the secretaryship, which was sanctioned, he said, by the Corporation Counsel. He laughed when the possibility of such a thing was mentioned. At the District Attorney's office it was said that the matter was not under consideration there, but that the Grand Jury could take action without the suggestion of the District Attorney, if it saw fit to do so. The Commissioner visited the Acting Corporation Counsel in the afternoon, but the latter said the visit was only about routine matters of the Street Cleaning Department.

"I am delighted with these new offices here in the old Court House," said Col. Waring, after dismissing the secretaryship matter, "and I would rather talk about them than anything else. They are a very great improvement over the offices in the Criminal Court Building from which we have just moved. It was decidedly unpleasant there. The elevators were often filled with witnesses, criminals and persons who never heard the word cleanliness. That was not the worst thing, either. One sometimes had to ride with inoculated guinea pigs and other animals used by the Board of Health, to say nothing of all manner of cultures, including those of diphtheria, and smallpox.

"Every little while, right under my office, apparently, some disinfectant would be set loose, and it used to come up so strong as to almost drive us out. All things considered, our offices there were less pleasant than these, and not nearly so convenient."

The painters and finishers are not yet through with the new offices of the Department of Street Cleaning, but their work will be finished in a few days. When everything has been put in shape the offices will compare favorably with those of the other city departments. They occupy the entire top floor of the building.

Col. Waring's private office faces the City Hall Park, on the south side of the building. It is on the east side of the hallway. Col. Waring has a private entrance from the hallway. Visitors must enter the reception room on the right as one leaves the elevator. The reception room contains chairs and a heavy oak table.

Alexander Lancaster, Col. Waring's doorkeeper, presides here. The reception room opens into Deputy Commissioner Gibson's office. The office behind this is Col. Waring's. North of the reception room, on the same side of the hall, are Application Clerk Cringle's office and the stenographer's room.

Directly across the hall from the stenographer's room is the big office of Superintendent Robbins and the stationery department. The great front room on the right of the hall, opposite Col. Waring's office, is occupied by Chief Clerk Dole and other officers of the department. Back of this room is the office of the payroll clerks.

The offices are very light. They are handsomely furnished, and, as they have been freshly cleaned and painted, their appearance is pleasing.

NOT A "BOOK JOB"

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt on the Ainsworth School Physiology Law.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As I am informed that the personal attack in The Argus of Albany upon the Ainsworth school physiology law has been in part repeated in your paper, I ask as an act of simple justice that you will allow me to say through your columns that any and all insinuations or intimations that my work for that law, or that of those whom I represented, was due to unworthy motives, is unjust and untrue, and that the further insinuation that I, or any one else, am paid, or ever have been paid "a royalty" or anything "for indorsing school physiologies" has not a particle of truth for its foundation.

Neither is it true, as might be inferred from The Argus article, that since the passage of the New-York law, a new book, to meet its requirements, bearing my indorsement, has been issued by any publishing house. The Blaisdell Physiology, referred to in that article as though it were such a book, was published three or four years ago. It is distortion to construe the author's complimentary reference in the preface of that book to gentlemen of world-wide fame on the Advisory Board, and to my humble self, as evidence that the parties named were paid for indorsing that book. The facts concerning the indorsement of this class of textbooks are these:

In 1887 a syllabus of what textbooks on this topic should teach was prepared in the form of a petition, signed by over 200 of the most eminent names in the United States in physiological, chemical, educational, legislative, and other circles interested in the public good, and was sent to the school-book publishers, asking that the crude and imperfect school textbooks on this topic, at first hurriedly prepared to meet an unexpected market, should be revised, and nearly all have now been so revised. For easy and general recognition, these books, as fast as revised to this standard, were indorsed by a committee chosen from the signers of this petition. This committee consisted of the Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., Joseph Cook, LL. D.; Daniel Dorchester, D. D., William E. Sheldon, President of the National Teachers' Association, 1887, and the writer. The opinions of these people are not on sale.

On the authority of the published statement of the Secretary of the committee, the Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., I repeat what has often publicly been said before: "Indorsement is extended with absolute impartiality to all works that conform to the requirements of the standard, whoever writes or publishes them. No money has ever been asked or received for such indorsement. * * * In the keen struggle for the adoption of books, agents of unindorsed physiologies have again and again alleged that no sufficient money consideration would have bought the indorsement.' Any intimation and insinuation of this nature is untrue in every particular."

The belated attempt to make the law appear as enacted to favor any particular book or book-publishing house, is disproved by the fact that there are, and have been for several years, as large a variety of school physiologies for all grades, that comply with this law, and issued by as many different publishing houses, as there are of school arithmetics, geographies, or histories. There are between twenty and thirty physiologies in all that comply with this law, which are issued by as many different publishers.

This new law had its origin in the following resolution passed by the General Association of Congregational Churches of New-York State in 1894:

"We instruct the Temperance Committee of the General Association of Congregational Churches of New-York to petition our next Legislature, if in their judgment the conditions warrant the effort, for such strengthening amendments as may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the law requiring that "instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, be given all pupils in all public schools." ((See minutes of General Association of Congregational Churches of New-York State for 1894.)

Like resolutions passed by the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists, led the committees, thus instructed, to unite in forming the New-York State Central Committee for Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, with the Rev. John Hall, D. D., Chairman, and the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Vice Chairman, and the Rev. Albert F. Newton of Brooklyn, Secretary and Treasurer. Representatives of the following additional churches and allied organizations joined this committee:

The Reformed, Unitarians, Universalists, Reformed Presbyterians, Reformed Episcopals, Friends, Swedenborgians, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Epworth League, King's Daughters, Christian Endeavorers, and Baptist Young People's Union.

Before the bill, which has become a law, was presented to the Legislature, its provisions were discussed and decided upon by this New-York State Central Committee, in a meeting held in New-York City. On the unanimous request of that committee, I went to Albany in their behalf, and that of those whom they represented, to take charge of that bill. It is needless to say that the only motive for the advocacy of this law, from the great religious bodies whose action instigated it, to the writer who represented the hundreds of thousands of petitioners for it, was the good that follows when the rising generation is thoroughly taught the laws of health, including those relating to the use of alcoholic liquors and other narcotics.

MARY H. HUNT.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16, 1895.

Orange Mountain Cable Co. Property.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Receiver Eugene Vanderpool of the Orange Mountain Cable Company asked Vice Chancellor Emery to-day for permission to sell the property of the company, irrespective of a mortgage for $350,000, held by the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company on the plant. The mortgage was given to secure bonds for that amount, all but $1,000 of which have been sold. There are other mortgages and debts amounting to about $38,000. The case will be heard to-morrow.

FAVORITES IN THE LEAD

Won the Most of the Races at Aqueduct Yesterday.

PRINCIPAL RACE PROVED A WALKOVER

No Close Nor Exciting Finishes—Buccaneer Wins Easily—Mangrove Defeats the Foundling—Littlefield's Riding Criticised.

The only pleasing feature of the racing at Aqueduct yesterday was that a majority of the favorites were successful. From a racing standpoint the contests were a failure. Not in a single instance was there a close or exciting finish. The third event, a selling handicap, which promised to furnish the best race of the afternoon, was reduced to a walkover for Charade.

Buccaneer and Balmaghie were each heavily backed to win the opening event. The latter, who was ridden by Hamilton, was given out as a "good thing." He made a most disgraceful showing. Though Hamilton was hard at work on him from the fall of the flag, he was never a factor in the race. Venetia II. and Buccaneer were lapped for half a mile; the latter then drew clear and won easily by a length and a half. Venetia II., though tiring badly, managed to stall off Connemaugh's rush, and secured the place by a neck.

Mangrove, though his last performance had been anything but flattering, was made the medium of a big plunge for the second event. Sims had to ride him hard to reach the leader, Foundling, during the first half mile. He quit on being challenged, Mangrove winning handily by a length and a half. Foundling stopped so badly that Inquirendo beat him out a length for the place. Austin, who, it was thought, would give Mangrove a stiff argument, was ridden in an indifferent manner by Littlefield. The Stewards took exceptions to his riding, and after the race called him into the stand. The Stewards accepted a lukewarm statement from him and dismissed him with a reprimand.

Volley, Heretic, and King T. were the only three starters in the fourth event. Volley, who was an odds-on favorite, made all the running and won under a pull. The other two, who were so tired that they hardly could get home, made a close race for the place, King T. staggering in a neck in front.

War B. had no trouble in defeating those pitted against him in the fifth race. He laid well up with his field for the run into the stretch. Ballard then sent him to the front and won in a canter by two lengths. Abingdon securing the place cleverly by a half length from Lulu T. Tom Moore, in the closing event, with the exception of the first furlong, made all the running and won in a romp by three lengths, Harry Alonzo securing the place from the favorite, Baroness, by four lengths. Harry Alonzo, as usual, pulled up lame, though in this instance it looked to be of a serious nature.

Details of the racing, with order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:04½.

1—Buccaneer, 118, (Jarrett's b. c., by Pirate of Penzance—Miss Thomas, 110 pounds.....(Penn)

2—Venetia II., W. C. Daly's b. f., 107...(Keefe)

3—Connemaugh, F. C. O'Reilly's b. c., 109.(Sims)

4—Balmaghie, 110. 6—Yeoman, 110.

5—King Hero, 110.

Betting.

To Win. Place. To Win. Place.

5—2..Buccaneer ..4—1 8—5..Balmaghie .. 3—5

6—1..Venetia .... 2—1 6—1..King Hero.. 2—1

5—1..Connemaugh. 8—5 30—1..Yeoman ....10—1

Won by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

SECOND RACE—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½. No bid for the winner.

1—Mangrove, C. F. Dwyer's b. g., by Sensation-Ferida, 107 pounds, $400.....(Sims)

2—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., 108, $300.....(Hamilton)

3—Foundling, Prospect Stables's c., 108, $300.....(M. Berger)

4—Austin, 108. 5—Golden Gate, 108.

Betting.

To Win. Place. To Win. Place.

6—5..Mangrove ....2—5 7—1..Austin .....1—1

12—1..Inquirendo ..3—1 12—1..Golden Gate .3—1

4—1..Foundling ...1—1

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling; handicap. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08½.

W. O.—Charade, Bplwood Stable's b. h., aged by Charaxus-Ada Belle, 118 pounds.(Doggett)

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time 1:16¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., by The Sailor Prince-Vestabella, 97 pounds, $500.....(Keefe)

2—King T., R. McBride's b. c., 109½, $1,300.....(Doggett)

3—Heretic, W. M. Miller's b. c., 105, $1,200.....(Hamilton)

To Win. Place. To Win. Place.

1—5..Volley ..... 1—2 9—5..Heretic .....Out

1—1..King T.....1—2

Won by two lengths; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for all ages; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:41¾. No bid for the winner.

1—W. B., D. Higgins's b.g., 6 years, by Glengarry

Wednesday
August 21-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Six Parcels in the Auction Room —Competition for a Leasehold.

A fair-sized audience, the time of year considered, confronted the six auction stands at No. 111 Broadway, where sales had been announced to take place yesterday noon. All were foreclosures sales save one—an offering of the Astor leasehold of the four-story and basement brick tenement, with stores, 50 Avenue A. For this there was a lively competition. The bids started at $5,000 and rose to $11,500, at which figure the auctioneer, William Kennelly, knocked it down to Jacob Beck.

In all the other cases where the property was sold the buyers were the plaintiffs in the foreclosure proceedings. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold 103 East Eighty-eighth Street, a five-story brick flat, to Emanuel Heilner and others for $25,500, and 150 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, to Patrick J. O'Beirne, for $11,900. John N. Golding sold the four-story iron-front bank building, 35.3 by 48.9, on the northeast corner of Avenue C and Seventh Street, to J. J. McComb, for $27,800, about enough to cover the judgment and costs. Strong & Ireland sold to the plaintiff, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the two six-story brick buildings and lots 184 and 186 Division Street for $36,000. The amount of the judgment was $37,185. A. H. Muller & Son sold, also by foreclosure, to Harry P. Bartlett, at $450 the lot, 25.61 by 104.95 by 25 by 99.39, on Cuthbert Avenue, south side, 25.74 feet west of Odell Street.

James Bleecker & Son adjourned the sale of 120 West Fiftieth Street without day. William Kennelly adjourned to Friday the sale of 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, and Strong & Ireland to Oct. 1 the sale of the frame stables on Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

At private sale, Lewis S. Samuel sold for Nathan T. Hart three lots on One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 90.11, to William H. Hall, Jr., for $20,250.

W. D. Rusher sold the three-story 16.8-foot dwelling 225 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street for Mrs. Kate Dick to a Miss Jones.

Two sales at auction are scheduled for today at 111 Broadway, details of which are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, receiver's sale, property of Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, including franchise to run stages on Fifth Avenue, stages, horses, &c., also lease of stables 55 to 65 East Eighty-eighth Street, subject to a rent of $14,400 per year, taxes, &c.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 202 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Third Avenue, 15 by 100.10, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

*NEW BUILDINGS.

Webster Avenue east side, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, two-story frame stable, by Michael Gleason of 1,780 Washington Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Third Avenue, 3,368, five-story brick flat, with stores, by Ernest Freise of 227 East Nineteenth Street; cost, $15,000.

Van Cortlandt Place, east side, 78 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Mattie A. Alexander of 45 King's Bridge Avenue; cost, $3,800.

Amsterdam Avenue, 302, two-story brick office and store, with shed, by Nathaniel Niles, owner; Haase & Moller, lessees; cost, $25,000.

ALTERATIONS.

Seventy-second Street, 330 West, by Jennie E. Thorley, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $7,000.

Twenty-second Street, 19 and 21 West, by Stern Brothers, to two six-story brick factory and stores; cost, $15,000.

Fifty-third Street, 221 and 223 West, by New-York Cab Co., to a four-story brick stable; cost, $12,000.

Ninety-third Street, 149 West, by Miss Susie S. Howe, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Sixth Avenue, 524, by estate of Nathaniel Niles, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Houston and Bowery, northeast corner, by Howard Cooper, to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $10,000.

Eleventh Street, 528 East, by W. P. Mitchell, to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

162D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25.7 x to Bloomingdale Road —, to centre line of a line, x191, to avenue, x 18.7x100x100; Charles Frazier and wife to Thomas Frazier $1

191TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x100; Mary, wife of Patrick McManus, to Mary Dempsey 1

102D ST, 310 West; Alfonse Hogenauer and Albert E. Wessiau and wives to Charles S. Benedict 21,000

142D ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to William H. Hall, Jr. 6,425

142D ST, n s, 280 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to same 6,225

142D ST, n s, 55 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; same to same 6,625

135TH ST, 112 West; Agnes E. Daly to Johanna A. Schramm 374

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Isaac Meier and wife to William C. Oesting 1

185TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 50.6x56.4; Isabelle N. Leo to Mary M. Marre. 17,000

TINTON AV, w s, 191.2 ft s of 169th St, 24.10x124.2x24.7x112; R. Duke Barnum to Thomas Fletcher 2,050

170TH ST, n s, 50.1 ft w of Bristow St, 25x66.11x27.5x78.1; Hermann Wauer and wife to Franz Stretz 1

PROSPECT AV, s e s, Lot 97, map of village of East Tremont, 33x150; Michael P. Casey to Mary A. Casey 300

NEW ST, 18; Jefferson M. Levy to George G. Ward 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abbey S. and Charles C. Marshall to Jefferson M. Levy 1

FORSYTH ST, 17; Frank M. Welles and wife and Pauline Spiro to Abraham M. Levy 1

SAME PROPERTY; Abraham M. Levy and wife to Abraham Goodstein 1

DIVISION ST, n s, 22.9 ft e of Norfolk St, 14.1x irregular; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to the Washington Life Insurance Company 36,000

22D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 22.6x 98.8; Robert Vom Cliff and wife to Louis H. A. Schneider 20,000

39TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Frederick Bradell to Margaret Bradell 6,000

2D ST, 34 West; Richard C. Jackson and wife to Archibald D. Russell 62,500

79TH ST, 108 West; Edward Judson to Emma A. Guy 16,525

66TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Timothy Dwyer to Margaret J. Dwyer 1

2D AV, w s, 82 ft n of 74th St, 20.2x77; Moses Lehmann and wife to Rosetta Wolff, ½ part 10,000

1ST AV, s e corner of, 116th St, 75.10x95; William D. Manning and wife to Lewis M. Norwood 1

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Hall, Jr., to William D. Manning 100,000

66TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Timothy Dwyer to John E. Dwyer 1

4TH AV, s w corner of Shiel St, 100x100; Levi H. Mace and wife to Thomas Miller 2,500

POPLAR ST, s s, Lots 71 and 72, map of J. J. Gleason, (Westchester,) 302.4 ft e of Forest St, 50.4x115.6x50.1x112.11; Fanny Metzler to Ole Ornsted 1,800

LOTS 125, 126, and 127, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Orne Omsted and wife to same 6,700

LOT 120, same map; Ole Omsted to Fanny Metzler 4,500

LOTS 361 and 362, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; John H. Chase and wife to Axel A. Miller 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BENEDICT, Charles S., to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 310 West 102d St, 5 years $8,000

BETTMAN, David, and others, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 27th St, 246 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 22,000

CROPPER, Rosina M., to W. G. De Witt; 94 Nassau St, ½ part, 1 year 2,000

DOYLE, Annie C., to James M. Wentz; n s of 158th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 28,000

DEBIASO, Vincenza, to Henry Hartfield; n s of 113th St, 293 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year 3,000

EGAN, Catharine, to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 154th St, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, 5 years 10,000

EISLER, Henry S., and wife to the Bank for Savings of the City of New-York; n w s of Norfolk St, 225 ft s w of Houston St, 5 years 20,000

FIGLIUOLO, Julius, and wife to F. R. Whitlock; w s of Union Av, 100 ft n of Dawson St, (two mortgages,) 5 years. 10,000

FRAZIER, Thomas, and wife to Edward J. Moloughaney; w s of Amsterdam Av, 100 n of 102d St, 6 months 6,700

FLETCHER, Thomas, to R. Duke Barnum; w s of Tinton Av, 191.2 ft s of 169th St, 3 years 1,750

GUY, Emma A., to Edward Judson; s s of 79th St, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 4,500

HEYLMAN, Harriet A., and another to James Saxton; n s of Tremont Av, 101 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 1,200

HOHN, Margaretha, to W. J. Nauss; n s of 157th St, 241.7 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 2,000

HENDERSON, Lillie E., to Hamilton Bank of New-York; n w corner of 12th Av and 130th St, secures debts 7,000

HENDERSON, Lillie E., and another to James Saxton; n s of Tremont Av, 101 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 1,200

ILLINGSWORTH, Agnes, and another to E. L. Cooley, s e s of Fulton St, Lot 108, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,000

JAWTON, Mary A., to Jennie C. Johnston; 315 Third St, 3 years 5,000

LE COMTE, Mary E., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 190th St, 165.6 w of 7th Av, 3 years 9,000

McCORMICK, Frank, to Henry Brown and another; w s of 8th Av, 100.11 ft s of 113th St, demand 1,200

MANNING, William D., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; s e corner of 1st Av, and 116th St, 5 years. 30,000

SAME to John Bigelow and another, executors, and trustees; e s of 1st Av, 25.10 ft s of 116th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 30,000

MILLER, Axel A., and wife to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; Lot 362, map of McGraw estate, (installments) 2,000

NELLIS, Eudora B., to Amelia Stuyvesant; n s of 76th St, 109 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 26,000

SAME to George V. N. Baldwin; 251 West 76th St, demand 1,000

NORWOOD, Lewis M., to W. H. Hall, Jr., s e corner of 1st Av and 116th St, 1 year, (three mortgages) 10,000

RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 32d St, 251.10 ft e of Broadway, 1 year. 35,000

SCHNEIDER, Louis H. A., to Robert Vom Cleff; n s of 22d St, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 10,000

SAME to Louis Schneider; same property, 5 years 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman and wife, to Cyrus Hitchcock and another; w s of Union Av, 374.10 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 5,000

SAME to same; w s of Union Av, 253.6 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 5,000

STREB, Franz, to George Bachmann; n s of 170th St, 75.2 ft w of Bristow St, 3 years 1,000

SMITH, Walker, to Daniel S. Decker; e s of 3d Av, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 1 year. 2,000

SAME to same; e s of 3d Av, 82.2 ft n of 74th St, 1 year 2,000

TONE, Theodore F., and another to J. B. Rogers and another; s s of Manhattan St, 105.4 ft e of 126th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years 23,000

SAME to Mary L. Higgins; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 126th St, (three mortgages,) 5 years 67,000

VAN ORDEN, Howard E., and another, to Sirius MacLaughlin and another; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 1 year 345

ZUILKOWSKI, Rudolph J., and wife to John Haffen and another; n s of 11th Av, Lot 487, map of Wakefield, 1 year.... 300

Recorded Leases.

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to Angelo Petrozolo; store, &c., 88 James St, 3 years.. $600

WOODBURY, Harriet A., to Max Stade; south store, 174 West St, 9 10-12 years. 720

CARROLL, Royal P., to Frederick Kalkhof; store and 1 floor, 161 Pearl St, 5 years 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DECKER, Daniel S., to Sarah J. Burby... $4,000

GIBLIN, Michael, and another to Ellen Felthousen 3,000

HART, Annie E., to P. C. Smith 1

JUILLIARD, Augustus D, trustee, and others to John Whalen 16,000

KASTENDIECK, Henry, to Caroline Kastendieck 2,000

METZLER, John H., to Charles E. Bigelow 1,000

STOKES, Francis, and others, trustees, to John Whalen 24,000

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL OF THE City of New-York to Karl M. Wallach... 14,118

TRAVERS, Frances C., and another, executors, to Maria E. Hibbler, executrix.. 10,000

Lis Pendens.

ELTON AV and 159th St, s e corner, 48x100; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Adam Janson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

113TH ST, n s, 290 ft e of 4th Av, 20 ft front; Rosa B. Wiegman against Stephen G. Quirk and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MAP of the village of Wakefield, northerly half of Lot 1496; E. A. Maring against Andrew Beattie and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LOT 4, map of property at Fort Washington, contains 2 203-1,000 acres; Benjamin Strong against Hattie K. Goodnew and others.

SOUTH ST, 70; Albany Savings Bank against Mary J. Haynes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

SPRING ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25 ft front; Mary L. Higgins against Harris Shedlinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

MADISON AV, 1,998 to 2,002; Otto Loehr against John N. Smith, owner and contractor $107

99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; L. Farkas & Co. against Frederick Bornkamp, owner and contractor 126

MANHATTAN AV and 102d St, n e corner, 100x100; William E. Lyon against Howard E. Van Orden, owner; Van Orden Brothers, contractors 259

157TH ST and Amsterdam Av, s w corner, 25x100; George Mackenzie against John W. Stevens, contractor 134

121ST ST, 219 to 233 West; Alexander Wells against Emanuel Heilner and others, owners; Thomas Donlan and James H. Johnson, contractors 83

146TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; S. Spallone against Samuel Burmister, owner; Burmister & Pfeiffer, contractors 374

10TH ST, s s, 272.2 ft e of Avenue B, 133 ft front, Unionport; Watson H. Bowne and others against German Odd Fellows' Home Association, owners; Augustus Hensinger and others, contractors 1,120

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—C. E. Atwood, proprietor of the Morton House, Niantic, Conn., Monday assigned to Robert K. Waller of New-London, and left Niantic the same night, taking with him all the money received from the boarders, and without paying the help, to each of whom he owes $10 to $90. He also took $300 worth of liquors with him. A warrant has been issued for his arrest. Ex-Senator Sturtevant of Norwich, who owns the hotel, has engaged Frank B. Avery and John Williams of Hartford to keep it open during the season. Atwood owes Sturtevant $700 for rent, His liabilities are about $8,000.

—Vice Chancellor Emery of New-Jersey yesterday granted an order allowing George Wittridge, receiver of the Beardsley Health Bread Company, to accept an offer of $9,000 made for the plant of the concern. It is believed $1,000 will also be realized on other assets. The liabilities are $17,700. The Vice Chancellor also granted an order to Receiver Walter J. Knight of the Wymbs Manufacturing Company to distribute among the creditors $7,250, which he had collected as receiver, and which is now in the local bank of Newark.

—Judgments aggregating $3,408 were entered yesterday against the Oppenheimer Publishing and Printing Company of 546 Pearl Street, this city, and College Point, L. I., by Erdman, Levy & Alexander, in favor of the following creditors: S. Trier & San, $2,763; Simon Levy, $421; Louis Gross, $224. The company published two weekly papers, The Long Island Reporter and The Long Island Central Zeitung. In the trade the liabilities are estimated at $15,000. Most of the creditors are of this city.

—Vice Chancellor Pitney of New-Jersey, on the application of John B. Nealis of Brooklyn yesterday granted an order allowing Nealis to sell over again the property of the J. W. Fowler Car Company of Elizabeth, which was recently sold by the Sheriff of Union County to satisfy a judgment held by H. H. Isham, providing he can get a higher price than was brought at the former sale. Nealis held a second mortgage on the plant, and claimed it was sold too cheap.

—David Di Sola Mendes, doing business as a diamond dealer and cutter, at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, under the style of D. Di Sola Mendes & Co., confessed judgments yesterday for $12,862, and Deputy Sheriff Heimberger took possession of his place of business. His liabilities are estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, and he has considerable assets in diamonds, &c.

—Deputy Sheriff Dunphy yesterday started to sell at auction the office furniture, carpets, &c., of the Empire State Fire Lloyds Association, at 44 Cedar Street, but the agent of the building objected so strongly to allowing a Sheriff's sale there that it was postponed until to-day, and the goods were removed to the Sheriff's auctioneer's rooms, at 35 Great Jones Street.

—Eugene A. Philbin has been appointed referee by Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court in the matter of the application of the Girsch Lithographing Company of 65 and 67 Duane Street for a dissolution of the company, and the order to show cause has been made returnable Dec. 5. The liabilities are about $30,000.

—John S. Masters, Gov. Werts's private secretary, was yesterday appointed co-receiver with Henry S. Williams of Brooklyn, of the Atlas Iron Construction Company of New-York, which has a plant in Jersey City.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of Urazay & Schoen, fur manufacturers, at 61 East Ninth Street, realising nearly $600.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Markets and Very Moderate Speculation.

LOWER WEST AND FOREIGN SELLING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower —Cotton Steady—Coffee Dull.

The weakness shown by Europe and the West had considerable influence over the grain markets, and prices broke sharply, while the trading was confined to local scalpers and 'switchers, with transactions light. Provisions were irregular, and closed easier. Cotton was unsettled, but closed higher. Coffee was dull and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68¾@	68¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	26½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	45⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50	@ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	7 9-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	11.25	@11.75
Lard, Western steam	6.52½	@ 6.52½
Beef, family	11.00	@12.50
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	19¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	12.25	@ ..
Lead	3.50	@ ..

WHEAT.—Contracts were moderately active and irregular, with trading confined to local scalpers, and prices 1⅛@1¼c lower at the close, due to foreign selling, local realizing and weakness at the West....Spot was firm at 1¼@1½c decline, with trading light. Sales, 44,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba, at 3¼c over September, free on board, store; 10,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3c over September, free on board, store; 8,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, and 10,000 bushels ungraded red at 69¼c delivered....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 68¾c; 1c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 3c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red afloat, 70½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 72⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 72½c....Clearances hence, 135,502 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 140,702 bushels; receipts, 81,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 139,002 bushels; in the interior, 405,333 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak, and declined ½@⅝c with the cables, weaker West, good receipts, and local realizing, rallied ⅛@¼c, and closed steady at ¼@⅜c decline, with a moderate business....Spot was dull and ¼@½c lower. Sales, 68,000 bushels, including 40,000 shippers 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 3½@3¾c over September, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 44¼c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 45½c, or 2c over September, elevator....Receipts, 69,550 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 123,404 bushels; in the interior, 479,839 bushels....Clearances hence, 287,572 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 296,640 bushels.

OATS—Contracts closed steady at ⅜@½c decline, with only a light local trade, and influenced by corn and the West....Spot were dull and generally unchanged....Sales, 71,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 29½@30c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 27½c for 1,000 bushels, new; No. 2 white, clipped, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 27½@27⅝c; 43,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c; rejected white, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 27½c for 5,000 bushels; track mixed, 26½@27½c; track white, 26½@35c for 15,000 bushels ....Receipts, 25,200 bushels; exports, 95,080 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	20,000	68⅝@69⅝	68¼
September	1,700,000	68 5-16@69¾	68¾
October	40,000	68⅛@69⅞	69
December	1,465,000	70⅝@71½	70½
May	130,000	73⅝@74⅞	74
Total	3,225,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	155,000	43⅝@44⅛	43⅝
October	60,000	42⅞@42⅝	42⅝
May	95,000	37⅝@38	37⅞
Total	310,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	....	@....	25
September	40,000	24⅝@24¾	24½
October	25,000	24 @24⅛	24
May	25,000	27¼@27⅝	27⅜
No. 2 White—			
October	....	@....	26
Total	90,000		

FLOUR—Dullness was the principal feature in this market, with prices almost nominal, and generally weak....Sales, 5,400 bbls, including of city mills, 1,270 bbls patents; 1,000 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 1,050 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.75, 600 bbls Michigan patents at $3.75; 900 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.55, 300 bbls bakers' extra at $3.25, and 150 bbls do, Winter at $2.75 in sacks....Arrivals, 11,490 bbls and 8,699 sacks; exports, 4,380 bbls and 17,625 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,403 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@	..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1	2.60@$2.80	2.90@$3.00
Clears	2.90@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.80

RYE FLOUR—Offered freely at easy prices; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.75@$3; fancy, $3.25.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.80; Sagamore, $2.80; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.70@$2.90; white do, $2.80@$3.20; granulated meal, $2.90@$3.10; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 95c; fine do, $1.05@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.80 @$3.50, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh ground; No. 1 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 56c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 70c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 77½@90c; middlings, 90@95c; shorts, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a limited showing of business, and at about steady prices. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—It was impossible to find a buyer who wanted more than a small lot, while any demand was cautious and upon an easy basis. There were reports that oil was being offered upon the Continent at a decidedly lower price than possible to put it here from the supplies here. There was no inquiry from any export source here, while distributions in home trade channels were of a narrow character. The market for the most part rested upon a nominal basis. Good off-grade yellow was at 26½@26¾c, the inside price, about the best trading basis, while prime yellow had one bid of 26¾c, with quoted at 27@27½c. COCOANUT OIL was slow; Cochin quoted at 5¾@5¾c, and Ceylon at 5¼@5c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate inquiry, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was easier on Calcutta; quoted at 50c, nominal, for American, 52c for Calcutta, and 53c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 20.—Oil closed 126¼ bid, the only quotation here to-day. Standard's price 125.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The early market was strong. Pork advanced 17c, to 25c, on September and October, and 8c on January, while lard was 2½ points up on near options, and bacon fully 20 points. There was then buying of pork by Cudahy's brokers, while Baldwin and others were supporting the early deliveries of ribs, favored by a stronger hog market. Toward the close the entire position was affected by the decline in grain, and reactions occurred of 27@35c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 10@17½c on bacon. The close was a trifle steadier. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 20,000 head.

LARD—There was very little buying of lard at the West, which, however, sympathized with ribs and pork early in the day, and advanced 2½ points. The close was 2½ points lower than upon Monday and dull, with August, at the close at the West, at $6.15, nominal, while September was $6.15@$6.20 asked, closing at $6.15 bid; October at $6.20@$6.27 asked, closing at $6.22½; January at $6.12½@$6.17½, closing at $6.15. Here there was little demand, with the close easier; sales were 250 tcs cash at $6.57½, and 250 tcs (late yesterday) at $6.50, closing at $6.52½ asked. City steam was scarce and firm; sales of 40 tcs at $6.25 and 150 tcs for export on private terms. Options—September closed at $6.55. Refined was slow; Continent at 7c; South American at $7.25. Compound lard continued quiet; quoted at 4¾@5¼c, as to quality.

BACON—Advanced on short ribs at the West 20 points on September, 15 points on October, and 2½ points on January, with packers buying, but became weak with rain, and sold off 10@17½ points on near deliveries, closing with a recovery of 5@10 points. August closed at 6.17 nominal; September was at 6.02½@6.25c, closing at 6.17c; October at 6.25c, closing at 6.20c; January at 5.30@5.35c, closing at 5.30c.

PORK—The West opened with buying of packers, September was sold up 25c, October 17c, and January 7½c, but outside demand was slack, and there was a reaction of 27@35c. The close was steady, with 5c gain from the lowest. August closed at $9.95; September was at $9.90@$10.25, closing at $9.95; October at $9.90@$10.17, closing at $9.95; January at $10.25@$10.45, closing at $10.25. Here there was moderate demand at steady prices; sales of 300 bbls mess and 100 bbls Western family mess. Quotations were: For mess, $11.25@$11.75; family mess, $12@ $12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

CUT MEATS—There was difficulty in selling evenu small lots, while the cutters were holding firm prices on the cost of hogs....Sales of 45 tcs clear bellies at 6¾c; city pickled shoulders, 5¼@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; clear bellies, hoxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12-lb, and 8@8¼c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16-lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—The English shippers have been taking moderate quantities of tierced packet and city extra India mess, including 2,000 tierces at 16.50@$17. Quotations: Packet, $9@ $10.50; do, in tierces, at $12@$13; family, $11@ $12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$16.75 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, while at easy and irregular prices. Quoted at $15 at the West, and $16@$16.50 here.

HOGS—Were at firmer prices; receipts at the West, 84,168 head; same time last year, 44,213 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; good grades 5@10c higher; other averages slow; barely steady; $4.25@$5.05; left over, 1,900 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,147 head; active; 5@10c higher; $4.15@$4.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,721 head; higher; $4.10@$4.85. Omaha—Opened strong; 5c higher; $4.00@$4.70. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.50@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 295 head; $4.20@$4.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $4.50@$4.75. Cleveland—Light averages and Yorkers, $4.05@$5.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; active; $4.60@$4.95. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6⅞c for 160 lb, 7c for 140 and 120 lb, and 7⅛@7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slow at 4¼c for city in hogsheads, at which price it was expected sales would take place when the melters were ready to offer, and that the local trade would take the supplies at the price, as forced by the position of the West, which could afford to absorb the offerings in tierces on the basis of the hogshead price; city, in tierces, quoted at 4¾c; for country there was a moderate demand at 4⅛@4¾c, as to quality; for Australian 5c was bid for one lot, and 5¼c asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine after the full sales quoted in our previous report at 6¼c for city, the market has been quiet and steady, with light accumulations here, while the local lard refiners appeared supplied; the West was holding at 6⅝c; for lard stearine there was an unsettled market; prime Western was offered at 7.60c, to arrive.

COFFEE.

Contracts were lower by about 10 points, with only a light local trade, and, influenced by the cables, Havre was steady at ⅛f advance to ½f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ⅛@⅜pf decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 400 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 15.20c; December, 250 bags at 15.05c. Total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 15.25c; September, 1,500 bags at 15.15c; November, 1,000 bags; December, 2,000 bags at 15c. Total, 4,750 bags; 250 bags August at 15.25c and 250 bags September at 15.15c, sold together. Total for day, 6,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.85@14.95	12.20@12.30
February	14.80@14.90	12.15@12.25
March	14.75@14.80	12.10@12.20
April	14.70@14.80	12.00@12.10
May	14.60@14.70	11.95@12.05
August	15.15@15.25	14.65@14.70
September	15.10@15.15	13.95@14.00
October	15.15@15.25	13.15@13.20
November	15.00@15.10	12.55@12.65
December	15.00@15.05	12.40@12.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		228,347
Arrivals—Ss. Hogarth	Santos	14,780
Ss. Hogarth	Victoria	6,619— 21,399
Total		249,746
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		36,200
Total stock in New-York to-day		213,546
Total stock in Baltimore		61,000
Arrivals		....
		61,000
Deliveries yesterday		268—60,741
Total stock in New-Orleans		28,482
Arrivals		....
		28,482
Deliveries yesterday		380—28,102
Total stock in other ports		 88,843
		88,843
Total stock in United States		302,389
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 19		96,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 19		7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Aug. 19		116,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17		9,000 1
		—228,000
Total		530,389
Same time 1894		405,496

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..... 16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1...2.95 above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2...2.00 above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7	
No. 3...2.20 above No. 7	No. 8...1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4...1.80 above No. 7	No. 9...1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5...1.85 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1...Nom. above No. 7	No. 6...1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2...Nom. above No. 7	No. 7... .. above No. 7	
No. 3...2.75 above No. 7	No. 8...1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4...2.25 above No. 7	No. 9...1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5...1.50 above No. 7	No. 10...2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25¼@26
Java, Mafang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17

26¾c; No. 3 white, 28c; No. 4 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 23½c; No. 3 mixed, 22c, track. Rye—Two cars No. 2, on track, sold at 49½c. Flour quiet; weak; best patent Spring, $3.65@$3.75; bakers' straight, $3.40@$3.50; do, clear, $3@$3.15; best Winter, $3.50@$3.65; do, straight, $3@$3.10. Milfeed dull; weak. Canal freights dull; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 36,000 bbls; wheat, 250,000 bushels; corn, 322,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 50,000 bushels; corn, 68,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 54,000 bbls; wheat, 96,000 bushels; corn, 357,000 bushels; oats, 126,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Cables came lower again this morning and liquidation on a heavy scale continued. The price of wheat lost 1¼@ during the session, but closed higher than the low point of the day. September opened at 61¼c, sold up to 61⅝c, dropped to 60c, and closed at 60¾@60¾c. December opened at 62½c, and closed at 61¾@61¼c. There was considerable doing in cash wheat; the receipts were 144 cars, but a large amount was sold to arrive; shipments, 27,000 bushels; both millers and elevator men were good buyers on the basis of September prices for No. 1 Northern; on track: No. 1 hard, 63¼c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c; new wheat: No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60c; No. 2 Northern, 59c. Corn—Spot easy; No. 3 offered at 36c. Oats—There was a steady feeling in cash; offerings are showing a good quality; No. 3 sold 18¾@19½c; No. 3 white, 20c. Flour easy at $3.25@$3.60 for patent; $2.25@$2.80 for bakers'; production, 32,000 bbls; shipments, 43,171 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market weak; bran, $10; sacks, $11.25@$11.75; shorts, common, bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $14.25.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 2,770 bbls; shipments, 8,264 bbls; patents, $3.30@$3.40; extra fancy, $3.05@$3.15; fancy, $2.85@$2.95; choice, $2.70@$2.80; rye flour, $3.25@$3.40. Bran slow but steady; sacked, east side, 58c; sacked, outside, 63c. Wheat lower; receipts, 96,297 bushels; shipments, 23,484 bushels; August, 64½c; September, 65½c; December, 66¾c; May, 71½c. Corn lower; receipts, 30,335 bushels; shipments, 30,999 bushels; No. 2 cash, 36¾c; December, 27½c; year, 27½c; May, 29¾c. Oats lower; receipts, 47,950 bushels; shipments, 16,550 bushels; September, 20¼c; May, 23c. Eggs—Demand moderate; 10c. Pork—Standard mess, 10½c. Lard—Prime steam, 5.80c; choice, 6.07½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; longs, 6½c; clear ribs, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5¾c; short clear, 6c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool market inactive; prices unchanged. Bagging, jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5½c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 70c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady and unchanged. Spelter strong and higher; sales, 4 cars at 4c, with sellers asking 4.05@4.07½c for more.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 20.—Flour—Market less active; Winter patent, $3.70@$3.90, do, fancy, $3.40@$3.55; do, family, $3@$3.20; Spring patent, $3.65@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.30@$3.50; rye flour, $3.05@$3.20. Wheat—Offerings only moderate; market steady; No. 2 red, track, 69½c. Corn—Fair demand; market quiet; No. 2 white, track, 38¼c; No. 2 yellow, switched, 38½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 37½c; white car, 39c; mixed car, 40c. Oats—Market quiet; No. 2 mixed, track, 23c; No. 3 white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 19¾@20¼c; No. 2 white, track, 25¾c. Pork—Market more active and firm; mess, $10.25; clear mess, $12.25; family, $12.25. Lard firm; fair demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle leaf, 6¾c; prime steam, 6.05c. Bacon firm; moderate demand; loose shoulders, 5¾c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats firm; loose shoulders, 5¼c; box short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts fairly liberal; demand small; fresh, clear by, 9c. Whisky—Sales, 561 bbls at $1.22.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—There has been a fair call from manufacturers for the domestic and foreign wool, though operations are still of a conservative character. Prices are firm and unchanged. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quoted at 20c for XX and XXX and above; 19c for X and 18c for No. 1. Michigan X is steady at 16½@17c. Fine delaine sells at 20@21c when wanted. Unwashed combing wool is dull and firm at 17@18c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood, and unwashed delaine is dull. Michigan fleeces sold at 11@13c per lb. Territory and similar wool sells principally in the range of 10@13c for fine and fine medium, or on a scoured basis of 34@38c per lb. Pulled wools are in demand and light supply. Foreign wools steady.

DULUTH, Aug. 20.—To-day's market was very active. The mills bought about 50,000 bushels to arrive and 70,000 bushels old wheat, of which part is to arrive and part bought out of store—a new feature. Prices delivered at the mills is about ¾c above the quoted rate. There was also a good deal of trading September for December. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; September, 64¾c; September, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63¾c; August, 63¾c; December, 63¾c; 2 Northern, cash, 60½c; No. 3 Northern, 55¾c; rejected, 53¾c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 65¾c; Northern, 65¼c. Receipts, 13,046 bushels; shipments, 74,742 bushels; inspected, 158 cars; last year, 118 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 20.—Corn—Receipts, 54,750 bushels; shipments, 27,750 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 37½c; No. 3, 37c. Oats—Receipts, 106,350 bushels; shipments, 57,500 bushels; market active and easier; No. 2, 22½c; No. 3, 22c; No. 8, white, new, 20@21c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

BEEVES—Receipts, 61 cars, or 1,103 head; 55 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 5 cars for the market. No trading of importance. Feeling weak. City-dressed native sides weak at 6¢@8¾c per lb, with a few prime dressed at 9c; Texas do slow at 5¢@6¼c. Latest cable advices report a firmer market at Liverpool, with best American steers selling at 12@12½c per lb, estimated dressed weight, including the offal, and refrigerator beef at 9¢@10c per lb; the London best American steers sold at 12c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8¾@9½c per lb. Shipments to-day on the Ohaurio, 600 cattle, 1,350 sheep, and 2,160 quarters of dressed beef. The New-York, sailing Wednesday for Southampton, will take out 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, and 504 quarters for D. H. Sherman, and the Jersey City will be laden with 120 cattle for M. Goldsmith.

CALVES—Receipts, 265 head, of which 61 head were for butchers direct. Quiet but steady for live calves, and a fair trade is anticipated to-morrow at well sustained prices. Grassers sold at $2.50@$2.75 per 100 lb; decent to good veals at $5@$7.25; best Harlem and Bucks County do at $7.50; dressed calves a little firmer for the common grades; other sorts steady. City dressed veals sold at 7⅛@11½c; country dressed at 6½@10½c; dressed grassers at 4½@5c; dressed buttermilks at 5@6c, and little calves at 4½@6c.—SALES—D. DILLENBACK, 43 grassers, 140 lb average, at $2.75 per 100 lb. D. MUTHERSON & CO., 90 grassers, 189 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—4 veals, 151 lb, at $7.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 fed calves, 220 lb, at $8.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 4,365 head; 17 cars for the market and 2 cars for city butchers. Counting 13 cars held over Monday there were 30 cars on sale. Sheep had a limited inquiry at unchanged prices; lambs were in good demand and 15@25c higher. Sheep sold at $2.25@$3 per 100 lb; very common to good lambs at $3.75@$5.25; and a carload of choice do was holding at $5.75, with $5.62½ bid. There were 13 cars of stock, mainly sheep, unsold at the close. Dressed mutton slow at 3½@6c; a few extra prime carcasses selling at 6½@7c; dressed lambs firm at 6@9½c; selected do, 10c.—SALES—D. MULLINS—163 West Virginia lambs, 60 lb average, at $5.25 per 100 lb; 129 Virginia do, 66 lb, at $4.87½; 76 do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 53 do, 61 lb, at $3.75; 61 Ohio sheep, 84 lb, at $3; 158 do, 76 lb, at $2.25; 162 Virginia do, 87 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—206 West Virginia lambs, 66 lb, at $5; 254 do, 66 lb, at $4.90; 237 Virginia do, 59 lb, at $3.87½; 36 sheep, 104 lb, at $3. HUME & MULLEN—146 State lambs, 69 lb, at $4.65. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—11 State lambs, 70 lb, at $5. S. JUDD & CO.—Late Monday, 250 Ohio sheep, 77 lb, at $1.70; 256 Kentucky lambs, culls, 57 lb, at $3.

HOGS—Receipts, 7 cars, or 909 head, of which 59 head for sale. Firmer feeling on the strength of Western advices, and dealers quote $5.10@$5.40 for good hogs, with $5.45 bid. Light and State hogs, $4.90@$5.10 for grass fed do; country dressed steady at 6¾@8c per lb for medium to light weight.—SALES—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—Late Monday, 27 State hogs, 140 lb average, at $5.35 per 100 lb; 51 do, 147 lb, at $5.30; 197 do, 200 lb, at $5.25; 147 do, 199 lb, at $5.20; 25 do, 239 lb, at $5.15; 3 rough hogs, 233 lb, at $4.50; 15 do, 218 lb, at $4.30; 29 do, 221 lb, at $4.20; 5 do, 310 lb, at $4.15; 2 do, 205 lb, at $4; 6 stags, 220 to 320 lb, at $3@$3.50. A. W. LAMB—146 Michigan grass hogs, 135 lb, at $4.95; 60 do, 127 lb, at $5; 39 State hogs, 163 lb, at $5.05; 5 do, 130 lb, at $5.20; 5 do, 150 lb, at $5.15; 5 pigs, 125 lb, at $5.40. S. JUDD & CO.—Late Monday, 228 grass fed Michigan pigs, 106 lb, at $4.90; 58 State hogs, 158 lb, at $5.35; 73 do, 156 lb, at $5.35; 6 do, 162 lb, at $5.20; 10 do, 185 lb, at $5.15; 3 rough hogs, 263 lb, at $4.35; 3 do, 217 lb, at $4.20; 2 do, 310 lb, at $4.15. HUME & MULLEN—Late Monday, 36 State hogs, 142 lb, at $5.35; 9 do, 183 lb, at $5.25; 6 do, 170 lb, at $5.25; 6 rough do, 256 lb, at $4.35; 4 do, 242 lb, at $4.25; 4 do, 262 lb, at $4.20; 1 stag, 320 lb, at $3.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 260 head; total for week thus far, 9,300 head; for same time last week, 5,053 head; consigned through, 240 head; to New-York, 200 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened steady and closed steady; all sold; fair fat cows, $2.50@$3; light stock heifers, $2.25@$2.30; little bulls, $1.60@$1.90. Receipts for last twenty-four hours, 2,100 head; total for week thus far, 15,000 head; for same time last week, 18,460 head; consigned through, 950 head; to New-York, 800 head; on sale, 2,100 head; the market opened 5c higher for good grades and steady for light lots and Yorkers; market closed steady and firm, with about all sold; Yorkers, $5.10@$5.15; light ends, $4.90@$5; mixed packers and good mediums, $5@$5.15; choice heavy, $5.05@$5.10; pigs, $4.50@$4.75; roughs, $3.25@$4; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 600 head; total for week thus far, 18,600 head; for same time last week, 24,000 head; none consigned through; to New-York, 200 head; on sale, 1,600 head; market opened steady and closed steady; bulk of offerings sold; good lambs, $4.50@$4.80; common to fair, $3.50@$4.25; mixed sheep, good, $2.60@$2.85; choice, $3; export sheep, $3.25@$3.60; wethers, $3.75; cull sheep, $1@$1.50; Canada lambs, $5@$5.10.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,994 head; native market active at a slight decline from yesterday's figures; native steers, $3.15@$4.90; Texas cattle, market steady at yesterday's prices; Texas steers, $3.20@$3.25; calves, $8.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,168 head; market active; prices, 5@10c lower on all grades; heavy, $4.50@$4.75; mixed, $4.40@$4.65; light, $4.60@$4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 2,725 head; market active; prices unchanged; sheep and lambs, $3@$4.60.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 20.—Cattle—Receipts liberal this week, consisting of 150 cars on sale; very few good or prime grades on sale; prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.40@$4.75; good butchers', $4.25@$4.40; rough fat, $2.60@$3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $1.50@$2.75; fresh cows and springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light to-day, and, with a little better demand, prices are a shade stronger than the latter part of last week; prime light, $5@$5.15; medium, $5@$5.10; heavy grades, $4.70@$4.80; common to fair Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; roughs, $3.50@$4. Sheep—Receipts of fresh arrivals, 6 cars, while several loads left over unsold from yesterday; the demand is light and market dull for sheep; lambs steady at unchanged prices; exports, $3.60@$3.80; extra, $2.75@$3; good, $2.10@$2.50; fair, $1.20@$1.60; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The receipts of cattle were large to-day, and as the demand was slow prices were 10@15c lower. The receipts of hogs were not large, and as the demand was good most of the offerings were disposed of early in the day at an advance of 5c. Sheep suffered a further decline of 10@15c on heavy offerings.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,500 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.30@$5.90; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.30@$5.75; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.75@$5.25; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@$4.70; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good, $1.70@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.55@$4; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.30@$3.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.50@$3.50; cows, poor to good canners, $1.25@$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.75@$5.95; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; Texas steers, $3@$4; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2@$2.75; Western range steers, $3.40@$4.75; Western range cows and heifers, $2.40@$4.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.50@$4.95; common to choice mixed, $4.30@$4.95; choice assorted, $4.90@$5.05; light, $4.50@$5; pigs, $3@$4.85.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.60; lambs, $3@$5.25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess, easy at 72s 6d; prime mess, dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 58s 9d; do, medium, steady at 51s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 33s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 38s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 39s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 36s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 32s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 31s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 29s 6d. Resin—Common, steady at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter, dull at 5s 3½d; No. 2 red Spring, dull at 5s 6½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 10d; August, steady at 3s 9¼d; September, steady at 3s 9½d; October, steady at 3s 9½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 58-64@3 59-64d buyers; November and December delivery, 3 60-64d, value; December and January delivery, 3 61-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 62-64@3 63-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 1-64@4 2-64d, value; April and May delivery, 4 3-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 4-64@4 5-64d, sellers. Futures closed steady at the advance.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The sugar market ruled extremely quiet during the week, owing to further adverse advices from leading markets. Holders have been once more deceived in their expectations; they still, however, hold firm. Sales during the week have been of little importance at prices ruling from 4¼ reis to 4½ reis per arroba. The tobacco market continues unchanged. Reports from the Eastern Department are to the effect that operations are now being conducted on a considerable activity, but that no general movement will be attempted until the arrival of the 20,000 troops expected to arrive from Spain within the next two or three weeks.

LONDON, Aug. 20—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 0½d; October-December, 9s 10½d. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 36s 6d per quarter.

COTTON MARKET.

GALVESTON, Aug. 20.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 67 bales; sales, 226 bales; stock, 9,892 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 20.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 31-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 96 bales; stock, 4,474 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7 9-16c; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6 7-16c; net and gross receipts, 60 bales, (including 1 bale of new cotton;) exports to Great Britain, 3,000 bales; coastwise, 172 bales; stock, 72,698 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

BARBADOS'S EXCESS OF PEOPLE

An Economic Disaster Inevitable in the Smallest and Most Pretentious of the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 12.—The historic little island of Barbados, at once one of the smallest and most pretentious of the West Indies, is now going through an extraordinary experience. Its population has overflowed, and the Government is facing one of the oddest crises recorded in history.

The island's chief, and indeed only, importance consists in its geographical position on the highway between the United States or Europe and the east coast of South America. Formerly it possessed considerable intrinsic value as a sugar country, but now that the bottom has fallen out of the sugar industry, so far as the West Indies is concerned, Barbados is reduced to the precarious position of a mere ocean shipping entrepôt and coaling station.

With an area of 166 square miles, there were on the island, when the last census was taken, 185,000 inhabitants, mostly negroes of the laboring class. While this population is steadily increasing, the possibilities of providing the people with employment or the means of livelihood are disappearing.

Unlike the other islands along the chain of the volcanic groups, Barbados, which is a mere coral and limestone formation, produces scarcely anything spontaneously, except aloes and cacti; so that there are no natural products on which the unemployed natives can fall back during hard seasons as is the case in the other islands.

So long as sugar held its own the island made shift to support its enormous and disproportionate population. But during the past few years estate after estate has been thrown up in despair, and now there are upward of 20,000 people confined on the island, and confronted with the problem of how to maintain their existence.

The Government has not been indifferent to the growing seriousness of the situation. Some months ago an Emigration Commission was appointed to visit the various islands to ascertain whether some satisfactory arrangements might be made to dispose of the overflow of the Barbados population among them.

The commission completed its labors, and sent in its report several months ago, it being then understood that the various Governments and agricultural societies and planters' associations consulted had facilitated matters, and that arrangements might be effected to plant Barbadian colonies by families throughout the West Indies.

Up to date, however, the Barbadian Government has taken no action. Meanwhile, the precarious condition of the laboring population daily increases in gravity. Just at present the "crop money," which has suffered a further reduction by about one-half during this present reaping season—for the island is still doing some sugar making—is in hand, and actual want is not rampant, although the sufferings of the people are very great. Within the next month or so something very like an economic disaster will overwhelm this island, whose population has outgrown its industrial capacity.

The newspapers published in Bridgetown, the capital, are full of the gloomiest forebodings. Widespread famine, and all that it involves in the way of disease and crimes of desperate violence, are freely anticipated. The exceedingly restricted area of the island will, in that case, add to the horrors of the situation.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Landes-Waltman Company of Utica, to manufacture a remedy according to a formula known as the "Landes-Waltman" formula, for the treatment of persons addicted to the habitual use of morphine or opium, and to establish sanitariums where such treatment can be administered; capital, $10,000. Directors—Henry A. Doolittle and Myron W. Van Auken of Utica, F. W. Hale of Whitesborough, George Thummel and George H. Bell of Grand Island, Neb.

The Mount Morris Horse Show and Fair Association, to hold one or more fairs or horse shows each year, and especially to encourage the raising of good horses. Managers—Samuel S. Howland, Norman A. Seymour, Henry H. Scoville, Orson C. Mattison, Charles W. Bingham, and John C. Connor.

The Rochester Driving Park Association, a trotting association, filed with the Secretary of State a certificate stating that the association would operate under the provisions of Section 3 of the Racing Law of this year.

Francis D. Carley, F. A. Rosengarten, and F. M. Kitching, as a majority of the trustees of the Monetary Trust, filed with the Secretary of State a certificate stating that the full amount of the company's fifty-thousand-dollar capital has been paid in.

The American Surety Company of New-York filed a certificate of an increase of its capital stock from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000. The certificate states that the amount of the corporation's debts is $892,201, the amount of claims in process of adjustment $209,715, the amount of premium reserve required by law $518,848, and the total amount of its assets is $4,394,437. A certificate of the State Superintendent of Insurance, attached to the one filed with the Secretary of State, certifies that the American Surety Company of New-York is possessed of the sum of $500,000 increased capital, and is now entitled and authorized to issue policies and transact business as a joint stock, fidelity, and insurance company, with a total capital of $2,500,000.

LONG FIGHT AGAINST A SALOON

Novel Features in the Contest Between the Swedish Baptist Church and Charles Simons.

An interesting discussion regarding the affairs of the Swedish Baptist Church, at 138 East Twenty-seventh Street, took place yesterday before Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas.

Charles Simons is very anxious to open a saloon at 98 Lexington Avenue. The pastor and Trustees of the Swedish Baptist Church are equally anxious that he shall do nothing of the kind, as they say there are already too many saloons in the neighborhood. Accordingly, when Simons applied to the Excise Board for a license, the church people opposed him, saying that the proposed saloon is within 200 feet of their church, in violation of the statutes governing such matters. This was last April, and the fight has been carried on fiercely ever since. The Excise Board, after a long hearing, refused to issue a license to Simons, and the saloon keeper took the matter into court.

Through counsel, he secured an order in the Court of Common Pleas, directing the Board of Excise to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued, directing the Commissioners to review their former action. The matter came up yesterday before Judge Giegerich for argument.

Amasa Thornton appeared for Simons, and Julius Mayer, counsel for the Excise Commissioners, spoke in opposition.

The building in which the Swedish Baptist Church is worshipping was originally a private residence. The ground floor was remodeled for church purposes, and the upper floors are let out as flats. The Rev. Andrew P. Ekman, pastor of the church, occupies one of these flats, and Joel Vichman, sexton of the church, occupies another. A third flat in the place was formerly rented by Miss Anna Baker, a dressmaker, but she has been sacrificed in the struggle, and was ordered out some time ago by the church Trustees.

It was on the strength of the presence of the dressmaker and the use of the other floors as places of residence that Simons's counsel based his application for the writ. He did not deny that the church property extended back 100 feet on Lexington Avenue, and that it was within the prescribed limit of 200 feet from the proposed saloon.

"We do say, however," declared Mr. Thornton, "that this case does not come under the statute, as the building is not used exclusively for church purposes. Surely if they let out part of their place for a dressmaking establishment, the objection to our license falls."

"There is no dressmaking establishment there now," interrupted Mr. Mayer.

"No," replied Mr. Thornton, sarcastically, "there is not. But we have been proceedings they made the poor woman get out. On the very day we served notice of this order, she was served with notice to quit."

"That was only a coincidence," said Mr. Mayer, "nothing but a coincidence."

"Perhaps," commented Mr. Thornton, "but a very peculiar coincidence. But, aside from that, the place is a sort of boarding house. The sexton lets out lodgings. The Trustees gave him permission to do this."

An affidavit from the Rev. Mr. Ekman was submitted, in which he declared that at the time Simons's application was rejected the building was occupied exclusively for church purposes.

"That is the only point your Honor can consider," insisted Mr. Mayer. "What happened after Simons's application was refused has no bearing on the proceeding." The Court, after following the argument on both sides very closely, reserved decision.

MRS. GRIMM CHARGES CRUELTY.

Her Husband Retorts with Allegations of Greed—A Queer Divorce Suit.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Grimm deluged Judge Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, with such a mass of conflicting affidavits that he appointed Henry M. Gescheidt yesterday as referee to sift the matter.

Mrs. Grimm wants a limited divorce from her husband, who is seventy-three years old. She charges him with cruelty.

Notwithstanding the pendency of the suit for separation, Mr. and Mrs. Grimm are living in the same house, at 515 Fifth Street, and a week ago last Sunday they played cards together. Mrs. Grimm says that her husband begged her to play cards with him, and she consented, fearing his anger, and now she thinks it was only a scheme on his part to influence the application for alimony and counsel fees that she has made.

It was only on June 12 that they were married. Mr. Grimm was a widower at the time, and Mrs. Grimm was a widow with one child, Regina Pape, who is twenty-two years old.

The husband denies the charges of cruelty, and says that the widow married him for his money only. She has endeavored to obtain money from him, and whenever he refused to give it to her, she would become angry and abusive. Although she has sued him, he says, they have never been separated, and only a short time ago she offered to settle the case on the payment by him of $200. He is willing to support her, but he does not want to be compelled to support her daughter.

Mrs. Grimm denies that she married for money, but she says that before their marriage he promised to give her an interest in his property to the extent of $10,000. He said that he would give her $100 a month for herself and also $50 a month for the household expenses. He also told her that her daughter could live with them. Nevertheless, he has failed to keep his word in these respects.

HAS AN INCOME OF $100,000.

Miss Marshall Is Wealthy, but Is in an Asylum for the Insane.

Mr. William Jay, as referee, has recommended that a private cottage should be purchased and fitted up for Miss Marie Marshall, who, though an inmate of the Eastern State Hospital for the Insane, at Williamsburg, Va., has a yearly income of $100,000. The application for permission to buy the cottage was made to the Supreme Court by J. Frederic Kernochan, who is the committee of Miss Marshall's person and estate.

Miss Marshall was placed in the Virginia institution many years ago by her parents, who were well known in this city, where they lived. There is $500,000 coming to her as the accumulated surplus income from a trust created for her benefit under the will of her father, John R. Marshall, from which there is a yearly income of about $75,000.

She is also the beneficiary of a trust created for her under the will of her mother, Eveline C. Marshall, from which there is an income of about $15,000. She has two sisters, Mrs. Martha M. Wysong and Mrs. Louise M. Pollock.

As the institution where she is living is a public one, it is not possible to secure for her all the comforts and the food which her fortune entitles her to. There is a cottage and grounds in the vicinity of the institution which her committee thinks should be purchased for her, and which can be bought for about $50,000 and put in good order for occupancy.

Mr. Jay recommended that this request should be granted, saying that the expense of $50,000 for the cottage for Miss Marshall was fully justified by the circumstances of the case.

Violin Thief Pleads Guilty.

James Callagan of 448 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree yesterday, before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions.

The Recorder remanded him for sentence until after the trial of his accomplice, John Grant, of 2,074 Second Avenue.

Both men were indicted Monday. They are charged with stealing forty mandolins, some of which have been recovered. They entered the music store of O. H. Dodsworth, 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on May 6, and stole two violins, valued at $800.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Max Lubelsky was yesterday made defendant in a suit brought against him in the City Court by Annie Lichtgarn of 20 Ridge Street, to recover $2,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. She alleges that she gave the defendant $170 to pay the wedding expenses, but that he refused to marry her.

—Andrew Schneider of 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street was sentenced to four years and three months in State Prison yesterday by Judge Allison, in General Sessions. Schneider shot his wife, Mary, three times in the back on June 28. She was confined to the hospital for several weeks, but recovered finally.

—Judge Allison, in Part II. of General Sessions, yesterday suspended sentence in the case of Henry Taubenschmidt, who attempted suicide at 1,402 Second Avenue on June 19, by shooting himself in the head.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Heath vs. Pierce.

Class VVIII.—2—Munn vs. Munn. 3—Riverside Bank vs. Valentine. 4—Matter of Crittenton. 5—Calrnato vs. Blumenthal. 6—Cobleus vs. McCormick. 7—Horner vs. Wetzler. 8—People, &c., vs. Murphy. 9—Wilson vs. Mill. 10—Carter vs. Vix.

Personal Tax Calendar.—1—Austen, Receiver, &c., upon A. B. Chase Company. 2—Alabama Terminal and Improvement Company. 3—Automatic Strength Testing Machine Company. 4—Beebe. 5—Beglan. 6—Clean and Ready Company. 7—D. Webster King Glue Company. 8—Dall. 9—Dramatic News Publishing Company. 10—Elias. 11—Elizabethport Cordage Company. 12—Field Engineering Company. 13—Fisher & Burnett Lumber Company. 14—Franklin Brass Company. 15—George Mathers' Sons Company. 16—Gillespie. 17—Hall Steam Pump Company. 18—Higgins. 19—Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Company. 20—Lamond. 21—Lamson & Goodnow Manufacturing Company. 22—New York Shirt Company. 23—Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company. 24—Paladin. 25—Railway Ammonia Motor Company. 26—Raymond & Campbell Manufacturing Company. 27—Reid. 28—Reilley. 29—Rellly. 30—Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Company. 31—Safowitz. 32—Salembier. 33—Santos. 34—Schaefer Trading Company. 35—Schmitt. 36—Scholen. 37—Schuholz. 38—Sheffield. 39—Snow. 40—Sommer. 41—Spitzer. 42—Sprague-Schuyler Manufacturing Company. 43—Steger. 44—Sterling Supply Company. 45—Stetson. 46—Teachers' Publishing Company. 47—Victor Vallett Company. 48—Waddell Entz Company. 49—Jackson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.: Mary L. D. Shepherd.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—John Miller. 2—John Finney. 3—Albert Lewenthal. 4—Samuel Traub. 5—Isaac Goldberg. 6—James Fitzgerald, James Mulcahy, John Dyer. 7—Joseph Gordon, Richard Long. 8—Antonio Frighelto. 9—Donald Iliano. 10—Michael Breen. 11—Antonio Mumando. 12—Kate Morrisina. 13—Henry Buck. 14—Frank Fox. 15—Louis Scelho. 16—Abraham Beck, Louis Beck. 17—Abraham D. Friedland (continued.)

Pleadings.—Richard Connaughton. 2—John Carolan. 3—Patrick Dillon. 4—William Dunn. 5—James Brennan. 6—Alois Arnstein. 7—William J. Games. 8—Valentine Hill. 9—Henry Benz. 10—Martin Hanner. 11—John J. Haltzer. 12—Edward Rutherford. 13—George Pfalander. 14—Frederick Fisher. 15—John Klein. 16—Vincent Salvin Coccoli. 17—Ludwig Wuth. 18—Benjamin Salerno. 19—William Scott. 20—Herman Fiedler. 21—Richard Gruber. 22—Richard Miller. 23—Domenico Esposito. 24—John Panell. 26—Henry Golding. 27—John Creamer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Ellen Baker. 2—Alfred Kasanowsky. 3—William Burns. 4—Peter Barron. 5—Patrick Kearney. 6—John Calihan. 7—Lemuel B. Bird. 8—John Thompson. 9—George Smitana. 10—John Lewis. 11—Isaac Fordian. 12—Emanuel G. Keyser, two cases. 13—Edward Berg. 14—Andrew Orls. 15—Charles Pellzer. 16—Morris Pletman. 17—John Kelly. 18—Frenz Ihle. 19—John Breno, (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Girsch Lithographing Company—Eugene A. Philbin. Matter of Higgins—Lawrence Godkin. New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Refk—Lawrence Godkin. Weller vs. Wenninger—Louis L. Delafield. Zekind vs. Goodman—Louis L. Delafield.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Roome—Charles H. Murray. Grimms vs. Grimms—Henry M. Gescheidt.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Nicholas Kleber vs. Legion of Justice—Samuel J. Foley.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—William J. De Rivera vs. George D. Burton—Alexander Rosenthal.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT

One Case in Which the Executive Refuses to Interfere.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The President has granted a pardon to William T. Antley, convicted in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Alabama of illicit distilling, and sentenced April 16, 1895, to imprisonment for one year and one day in the Kings County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, and a fine of $500 and costs.

The President, in granting the pardon, says that he is satisfied from the evidence presented, and from the statement of the Judge and District Attorney who officiated at the trial of the convict, that he is a victim of prejudiced testimony, which ought itself to be vigorously prosecuted.

The sentence of William Hyser, convicted June 20 last in the United States District